FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CW BAN PROPOSAL PRESENTED TO UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD181248 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 18 TASS -- The Soviet Union presented for consideration to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament draft "Basic Provisions of a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction".

USSR Proposal

Chemical weapons are a barbaric means of destruction. Those weapons have already taken the lives of tens of thousands of human beings, having maimed millions of people. At present, a threat of massive use of multifold more horrible types of chemical weapons is looming over mankind.

Peoples demand that it should be prevented and that the very possibility of the use of chemical weapons should be precluded by prohibiting their production and by destroying accumulated stockpiles.

The Soviet Union is resolutely in favor of this. True to the humane purposes of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 the USSR has never used chemical weapons anywhere just as it has never handed them over to anyone.

Motivated by the desire to achieve a comprehensive and effective prohibition of chemical weapons the Soviet Union presents for the consideration of U.N. member states the following basic provisions of a relevant convention:

I. Scope of Prohibition

General Provisions

Each state party to the convention should undertake never and under no circumstances to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain, transfer chemical weapons and to destroy or divert for permitted purposes accumulated stockpiles of such weapons and to destroy or dismantle facilities which provide capacities for production of chemical weapons.

Definition of Chemical Weapons

For the purposes of the convention "chemical weapons" means:

A) Super-toxic lethal chemicals, other lethal and harmful chemicals as well as their precursors except those among them which are intended for non-hostile purposes or military purposes not involving the use of chemical weapons and of types and in quantities which are consistent with such purposes;

B) Munitions or devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of the chemicals released as a result of the employment of these munitions or devices, including those of binary or multicomponent filling;

C) Equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of such munitions or devices.

Other Definitions

For the purposes of the Convention:

1. Definition of the terms "a super-toxic lethal chemical", "other lethal chemical", "a harmful chemical" will be made on the basis of specific criteria of toxicity (lethality and/or harmfulness) for each of these categories of chemicals (will be set in the convention on the basis of the levels agreed upon in the committee on disarmament).

2. "Permitted purposes" mean non-hostile purposes and military purposes which are not connected with the use of chemical weapons.

3. "Non-hostile purposes" mean industrial, agricultural, research, medical or other peaceful purposes, law enforcement purposes directly related to protection against chemical weapons.

4. Subject to definition in the convention are also such terms as "a chemical", "an incapacitant", "an irritant", "a precursor", "capacity", "a facility".

Prohibition of Transfer

Each state party to the convention should undertake:

A) Not to transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, any chemical weapons;

B) Not to transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, except to a state party, any supertoxic lethal chemicals, incapacitants, irritants or their precursors even for permitted purposes;

C) Not to assist to anyone, as well as not to encourage or induce, directly or indirectly, anyone to activities prohibited under the convention.

Non-Stationing

Each state party to the convention should undertake not to station chemical weapons, including binary and multicomponent ones, on the territory of other states as well as to recall all its chemical weapons from territories of foreign states if they were stationed there earlier (time frames for the fulfillment of this obligation shall be set in the convention).

Destruction or Diversion of Stocks of Chemical Weapons

1. Each state party to the convention should undertake to destroy or divert for non-hostile purposes accumulated stocks of chemical weapons in the volume consistent with such purposes.

2. Destruction or diversion of stocks of chemical weapons is started by each state party not later than 2 years and is to be completed not later than 10 years after a state has become party to the convention.

Initial operations of destruction could be, as a display of good will, carried out by each state party possessing chemical weapons already at the initial stage of the functioning of the convention.

Elimination or Temporary Conversion of Facilities Which Provide Capacities for Production of Chemical Weapons

1. Each state party should undertake to eliminate or dismantle facilities which provide capacities for production of chemical weapons.

2. Operations of eliminating or dismantling facilities which provide capacities for production of chemical weapons, are to be started not later than 8 years and are to be completed not later than 10 years after the date when a state became party to the convention.

3. Any state party to the convention has the right, for the purposes of destroying stocks of chemical weapons, to convert temporarily facilities previously used for production of such weapons, as well as to carry out destruction of stocks of chemical weapons at a specialized facility or facilities built for such purposes.

Permitted Activities

1. Each state party should have the right to retain, produce, acquire or use for permitted purposes any toxic chemicals and their precursors, of types and in quantities consistent with such purposes.

2. The aggregate quantity of super-toxic lethal chemicals for permitted purposes which are produced, diverted from stocks or otherwise acquired annually or available, should be at any time minimal and in any case should not exceed one metric ton for any state party to the convention.

3. Each state party which produces super-toxic lethal chemicals for permitted purposes concentrates such production at a single specialized facility of corresponding capacity subject to special agreement.

Protection of Population and Environment

When fulfilling obligations connected with destruction or diversion of stocks of chemical weapons and elimination of means of their production, each state party will have to take all the necessary precaution measures for protection of population and environment.

Promotion of Development Purposes

The convention should facilitate creation of favourable prerequisites for economic and technical development of the parties and for international cooperation in the field of peaceful chemical activities. Hereby a possibility of intrusion in the areas of activities unrelated to the purposes of the convention should be precluded.

II. Declarations and Confidence-Building Measures

1. Each state party to the convention should undertake to declare, not later than 30 days after the convention has entered into force or the state party has adhered to it:

-- Its possession or non-possession of chemical weapons and capacities for their production;
-- The volume of accumulated stocks of chemical weapons and capacities for their production;
-- The volume of transfers to anyone of chemical weapons, technological equipment for their production and relevant technical documentation which took place after January 1, 1946;
-- The presence or absence on the territory of each state party of stocks of chemical weapons and their volume, facilities for production of chemical weapons and their capacities which are under control of, or left over by, any other state, any group of states, any organisation or a private person.

2. Each state party, not later than 30 days after the convention has entered into force or the state party has adhered to it, should declare that it has ceased all activities to produce chemical weapons and to transfer to anyone these weapons as well as technological equipment for their production and relevant technical documentation.

3. Each state party undertakes to declare, not later than 6 months after the convention has entered into force or the state party has adhered to it, its plan for destruction or diversion for permitted purposes of stocks of chemical weapons as well as to declare, not later than one year before the commencement of elimination or dismantling of facilities which provide capacities for producing chemical weapons, its plans for their elimination and dismantling with an indication of the location of the facilities.

4. Each state party which carries out the destruction of stocks of chemical weapons at a facility (facilities) temporarily converted for these purposes or at a specialized facility, should declare the location of the said facility (facilities) within the time period provided for in the plan of destruction of these stocks.

5. Each state party which carried out the production of super-toxic lethal chemicals for permitted purposes at a specialized facility, should declare its location by the date of the commencement of operation of this facility.

6. Each state party should undertake:

A) To notify periodically on the implementation of the plan for destruction or diversion for permitted purposes of the available stocks of chemical weapons as well as of the plan for elimination or dismantling of facilities which provide capacities for production of chemical weapons. When such operations are carried out earlier than is provided for in the plan, the state party makes an appropriate notification;

B) To make appropriate notifications three months prior to the initiation of the implementation of each stage of the plan for destruction or diversion for permitted purposes of stocks of chemical weapons and of each stage of the plan for elimination or dismantling of facilities which provide capacities for production of chemical weapons; the location of the facility to be eliminated or dismantled is given in an appropriate notification;

C) To make, not later than 30 days after the destruction or diversion of stocks of chemical weapons and after the elimination or dismantling of facilities which provide capacities for production of chemical weapons, appropriate statements to this effect.

7. Each state party should undertake to make annual declarations on the produced, diverted from the stocks, acquired or used:

-- Super-toxic lethal, other lethal and harmful chemicals for purposes directly connected with the protection against chemical weapons;
-- Super-toxic lethal chemicals for industrial, agricultural research, medical or other peaceful purposes as well as for military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons;
-- Other lethal and harmful chemicals for industrial, agricultural research, medical or other peaceful purposes as well as irritants for purposes of law enforcement.

8. States parties should proceed from the premise that chemicals and precursors produced, acquired, retained and used for permitted purposes in cases when they represent a special danger from the viewpoint of their possible diversion for purposes connected with the use of chemical weapons, are to be included in appropriate lists. Each state party should undertake to present annually information on the chemicals and precursors of chemicals included in these lists.

9. Each state party should undertake to make notifications on each of its transfers to any other state party, when it is not prohibited under the convention, of super-toxic lethal chemicals, incapacitants and irritants as well as other chemicals which could be used as components for chemical weapons of binary or multicomponent filling.

10. The above-mentioned declarations, plans notifications and statements will be sent to the consultative committee of states parties to the convention. Their contents as well as the procedure of drawing up required lists are to be defined in the convention.

III. Assurance of Compliance With the Convention

General Provisions on Verification

1. States parties to the convention base their activities to verify the compliance with the provisions of the convention on a combination of national and international measures.

2. Each state party to the convention undertakes to take any internal measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes, to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the provisions of the convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

3. To oversee the fulfillment of obligations provided for in the convention any state party may establish a committee of national verification (a national verification organisation) vested with the necessary juridical rights; its composition, functions and methods of work should be determined by the state party to the convention in accordance with its constitutional norms.

4. For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of the convention by other states parties, any state party has the right to use national technical means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

States parties which possess national technical means of verification may in cases of necessity present the information which they obtained through those means and which is important for the purposes of the convention, at the disposal of other parties.

5. Each state party should undertake not to impede, including through the use of deliberate concealment measures, the national technical means of verification of other states parties.

6. International measures of verification will be carried out through international procedures within the framework of the United Nations in accordance with its Charter and through consultations and cooperation between states parties as well as through the services of the consultative committee of states parties to the convention.

Consultation and Cooperation

1. The states parties undertake to consult one another and cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of the convention or in the application of its provisions.

2. The states parties will exchange, bilaterally or through the consultative committee, information which they consider necessary to provide assurance of fulfilment of the obligations under the convention.

3. Consultation and cooperation can also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter. These procedures can include the use of the services of appropriate international organisations in addition to those of the consultative committee.

4. In the interests of enhancing the effectiveness of the convention the states parties should agree in a due form on the prevention of any actions aimed at deliberately falsifying the actual state of affairs with regard to the compliance with the convention by other states parties.

Consultative Committee of States Parties to the Convention

1. For the purpose of carrying out more amply international consultations and cooperation, information exchange and promoting verification in the interests of complying with provisions of the convention, the states parties establish a consultative committee within 30 days after the convention has entered into force. Any state party has the right to appoint its representative to the committee.

2. The consultative committee is convened if necessary as well as on the request of any state party to the convention within 30 days after the request is received.

3. Other questions relating to the organisation and procedures of the consultative committee, its possible subsidiary bodies, their functions, rights, duties, methods of work, its role in on-site inspection, forms of cooperation with national verification organisations and others are to be elaborated.

Fact-Finding Procedure Regarding Compliance With the Convention. On-Site Inspections

1. Each state party has the right to request, bilaterally or through the consultative committee, from another party which is suspected of violating the convention, information on the actual state of affairs. The state to which this request is sent, provides to the requesting state party information in connection with such request.

2. Each state party may, bilaterally or through the consultative committee, send to another state party which is suspected of violating the convention, a request for an on-site inspection. Such request may be sent after the possibilities of fact-finding within the framework of Para 1 of this section have been exhausted and should contain all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting the validity of the request.

Requests may be, in particular, sent in connection with notifications regarding the destruction of accumulated stocks of chemical weapons as well as the elimination and dismantling of facilities which provide capacities for chemical weapons production. The state party to which such request is sent may treat this request favourably or decide otherwise. It should inform in time the requesting state party about its decision and in case it is not prepared to agree to an inspection, it should give sufficiently convincing appropriate explanations.

3. Within the period of destruction or diversion for permitted purposes of the stocks of chemical weapons a possibility of carrying out systematic international on-site inspections (on the basis of an agreed quota, for example) of the destruction of stocks on a converted or specialized facility (facilities) should be provided for.

4. The convention should provide for a possibility of carrying out international on-site inspections (on the basis of an agreed quota, for example) of the production of super-toxic lethal chemicals for permitted purposes at a specialized facility.

Procedure of Lodging Complaints With the U.N. Security Council. Provision of Assistance

1. Any state party which has reason to believe that any other state party has acted or may be acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the convention has the right to lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting the validity of the complaint.

2. Each state party undertakes to cooperate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Security Council. The Security Council will inform the states parties of the results of the investigation.

3. Each state party to the convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any state party which so requests if the Security Council decides that such party has been exposed to danger or, may be, is being exposed to danger as a result of violation by another state party of obligations assumed under this convention.

Relationship With the Geneva Protocol of 1925

Nothing in this convention should be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any state under the protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925, under the convention of the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction as well as under the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

IV. Concluding Provisions of the Convention

A procedure should be provided for the signing of the convention, its ratification and entry into force, provisions on the depository, procedure of accession of states to the convention and withdrawal from it, a mechanism of presenting amendments to the convention, time frames for holding review conferences and the status of such conferences.

REAGAN SPEECH TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION SCORED

Radio Criticism

LD171944 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Addressing the special United Nations General Assembly session, President Reagan ignored the Soviet appeal for the nuclear powers to take a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms. He resorted to crudely worded anti-Soviet rhetoric and grossly distorted Soviet policy. His speech is seen as an attempt to direct the attention of the international community away from the fact that it is the United States that is pushing the arms race ahead. In the next 5 years the United States intends spending $1,500 billion for military purposes.

TASS Reaction

LD172038 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States spoke today during the general discussion at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. The White House has in advance published his speech as "the administration's contribution to the cause of peace". In actual fact the President's speech came to rhetorical justifications of the U.S. policy aimed at undermining detente and at sharpening international tension.

The President reiterated the attacks he made against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries during his trip to Western Europe as well as those American "ideas" which are in point of fact aimed at eliminating the existing strategic balance and at ensuring unilateral advantages for the USA. On the one hand, Ronald Reagan asserted that "we were never the aggressors", although, as is known, the USA in the course of ten years in the eyes of the whole world conducted an aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. Contrary to generally known facts, he tried to portray the Soviet Union as the main culprit of the arms race, grossly distorted the Soviet Union's policy, resorting to a juggling with data on the military expenditures of the USA and the USSR, etc. In so doing he asserted that the USA allegedly "exercised unilateral restraint" while the Soviet Union, as he put it, "forged ahead and today possesses nuclear and conventional forces far in excess of an adequate deterrent capability."

On the other hand, Ronald Reagan sought to show that the United States had done almost more than anyone else for the removal of the nuclear catastrophe threat overhanging the lives of all peoples. However, all that he could offer to the attention of the U.N. General Assembly proved only a summary of the President's previous pronouncements on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, on the limitation of strategic arms and on the problem of the limitation and reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The President asserted that success in disarmament can be achieved only on the basis of the American proposal and that the Soviet Union should "join" the U.S. approach. Meanwhile it should be well-known to Washington that the Soviet Union basically rejects the line towards military superiority, to which Ronald Reagan's "zero option" for medium-range weapons in Europe and the U.S. stand on strategic arms limitation boil down. The USA seeks to limit only Soviet strategic means and to keep intact U.S. systems, particularly those of them which are now developing most intensively. Such an approach is to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security and at the same time leaves Washington free to act in the realization of strategic arms build-up programmes.

The U.S. President in his anti-Soviet attacks went to the lengths of reiterating the repeatedly rejected absurd talk about the USSR's involvement in a use of chemical weapons.

He unfoundedly asserted that the Soviet Union allegedly violates the Geneva Protocol of 1925. He obviously needed all that to cover up the well-known violations by the United States of both that protocol and of other international agreements on chemical weapons.

The U.S. President in an edifying tone discoursed on a "responsible conduct of states", on "restraint", etc. But in so doing he obviously excluded the USA from among those whom this kind of lecturing could be addressed to in the first place.

Is it not the USA that is grossly interfering in the affairs of countries of the Caribbean, South-East Asia and Middle East? Is it not the USA that creates sources of tension and conflicts around the world on the plea of "upholding" its so-called "vital interests"? It was precisely with U.S. blessing that Israel staged aggression against Lebanon. Then Washington vetoed the U.N. Security Council's resolution which called for the Israeli troops' withdrawal from Lebanese territory. In the light of all this it is difficult to take seriously the U.S. President's calls "to observe the U.N. Charter" and "to condemn the aggressor".

Most of the delegates to the session were disappointed by the fact that Ronald Reagan in his speech did not take into consideration the fact that the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision by the Soviet Union is regarded at the United Nations as an important step with a view to preventing a nuclear catastrophe and raising the degree of trust in relations between states.

A mass demonstration of protest by U.S. peace champions took place outside the U.N. building during the U.S. President's speech. The demonstrators urged the U.S. administration to immediately stop the nuclear arms race and cease supporting the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and Britain's colonialist venture in the Falkland Islands.

"We judge the White House policy by deeds, not words", the demonstrators chanted.

U.S. OFFICIALS 'NEGATIVE' TO BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD171544 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 17 Jun 82

["U.N. General Assembly's Special Session: Stand of the USSR and 'Recipes' of Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"A step of exclusive significance which was undertaken by the Soviet Union for the sake of consolidation of peace, elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe" -- this is how the USSR's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was qualified in the whole world. Broadly commenting [on] Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, which sets forth the motives which impelled the USSR to make this important step, prominent politicians and public leaders of different countries, the press emphasise that the Soviet Union most emphatically demonstrated once again for the whole world to see the profound peacefulness, consistency and constructive character of its foreign policy. It is noted that taking unilaterally the decision not to be the first to use nucelar weapons, the Soviet Union proceeds from the indisputable fact that nuclear war, if it breaks out, could mean destruction of human civilization.

With representatives of different countries giving a high appraisal of the USSR's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a sharp discord was the statement of representatives of the U.S. Department of State Dean Fisher, who not daring to decline right away, as he did in the past, the new Soviet iniative, tried to case aspersions on it, to diminish its significance for the cause of consolidation of peace and security of the peoples, asserting that allegedly this initiative is not an efficient means of reducing the danger of a nuclear war.

The representatives of the Department of State did not try to substantiate this proofless assertion. And it is impossible to substantiate it, since for every soberminded person it is obvious that if other nuclear powers undertook such a clear and precise obligation as the USSR did, that in practice would bring to zero the probability of a nuclear war.

What caused such a U.S. stand, negative in its substance, towards the Soviet initiative, which meets active support all over the world? An answer to this question is produced by the foreign policy line of Washington which not only seeks to justify the nuclear arms race, but also tries to "legalize" the very use of nuclear weapons, nurturing doctrines of striking the "first", "demonstrative", "warning" and other "blows". It is to be recalled in this connection that recently, in April, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, speaking at Georgetown University, overtly said that the U.S. administration, which seeks to have powerful nuclear forces, would not refuse from being the first to use nuclear weapons.

Drawing up the very dangerous "first strike" and "limited nuclear war" conceptions, Washington politicians stubbornly do not want to heed the fact that these conceptions imperil the whole world, including the United States, which is noted with full ground by many sober-minded politicians, including in America. We shall refer, though, to the opinion of such a competent expert in the disarmament problem as Paul Warnke, who, speaking in Washington a few days ago, stressed that nowadays there can be no such a notion as a limited nuclear war. And those who are preparing for such a war, actually issue a recipe for full destruction of mankind. Who is working over issuing such, so to say, "recipes"? It is quite obvious that this is being done by those who demonstratively do not want to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and discarding the constructive initiatives of others, as "of no great importance", continue the very dangerous line of escalation of the nuclear arms race.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON BREZHNEV UN MESSAGE

LD171804 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament continues to be widely commented upon by the mass information media, by eminent political and public figures. In New York our special correspondent Valentin Zorin interviewed Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia.

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Russian] I would say the Czechoslovak delegation is still under the very deep impression of the birght words expressed in the speech and primarily by the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I would say this message contains, in essence, the symbol which was mentioned in Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's speech -- the hand being extended by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries with the invitation to go along the path of peace, cooperation, coexistence and disarmament. Now it is up to the others to give a reply. [end recording]

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO UN DISARMAMENT ADDRESS

On 17 June Moscow PRAVDA in Russian publishes on page 4 a TASS report on the speech given on 15 June at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister. Comparison of this version with the TASS English rendition published in the 16 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 3, reveals the following variations:

Page AA 3, paragraph one and the beginning of paragraph two read in PRAVDA:

[Text] New York, 16 Jun -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, addressed the plenary session of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. He said:

Mr. Chairman, esteemed delegates, the just read....

Page AA 4, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: There will be just one answer.... (changing "no" to "just")

Same page, paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...cannot be solved at a stroke. (changing "in one's stride" to "at a stroke")

Same page, paragraph nine, last sentence in PRAVDA reads: Every kind of fabrication is cited as propaganda cover for this course. These fabrications are also devised on a large scale. (rewording)

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...ahead without fail, and that is all there is to it! All those....(changing "and so be it" to "that is all there is to it")

Page AA 5, paragraph six, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...by some individual types of arms, but by the totality of such arms available to the sides. (rewording)

Same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...know it. This makes it easier to put through [provodit] decisions in favor of the arms race, easier to defend... (rewording)

Same page, last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...country where the UN headquarters.... (changing "U.S." to U.N.")

Page AA 6, paragraph three, first sentence reads in PRAVDA: Why is this not suitable? (changing "happening" to "suitable")

Same page, last paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...apparently realize themselves that the old Afghanistan is no more and will not return. There is a.... (rewording)

Page AA 7, paragraph six, last sentence reads in PRAVDA: It is clear to all that if Washington had lifted a finger to cut short these actions, Tel Aviv would not have dared challenge the United Nations Organization. (rewording)

Page AA 8, penultimate paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: The Soviet people unleashed the sword only on the aggressor, when it was necesszry to uphold the freedom and independence of their motherland. The exploit of our people, who made the decisive.... (rewording)

Page AA 10, paragraph eight begins in PRAVDA: In connection with those statements... (changing "conjunction" to "connection")

Same page, next to last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...talks begin, on freezing quantitatively the strategic armaments.... (changing "qualitatively" to "quantitatively")

Page AA 11, paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: ... such a meeting would inevitably center on the problem.... (changing "invariably to "inevitably")

Page AA 12, paragraph five, line one reads in PRAVDA: ... types of weapons abroad now run into.... (changing "outside" to "abroad")

COMPARISON OF MEMO TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0936 GMT on 17 June transmits the Soviet memo to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, entitled "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race."

The TASS International Service version has been compared to the item entitled "Memo Submitted to UN Disarmament Session," published on page AA 1 in the 17 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and was found to be identical, except for the following introductory paragraph:

[Text] New York 17 June (TASS) -- We are transmitting the full text of the memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race," which was presented by the Soviet Union for the examination of the second session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

TASS International Service then continues with paragraph 2 which begins: In the present circumstances...

SALT-II HISTORY RECALLED ON THIRD ANNIVERSARY

LD171830 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 17 Jun 82

["Negotiations and Continuity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarov writes:

Tomorrow will be three years since the day when the treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-2) was signed in Vienna. The treaty was signed; however, the United States refused to ratify it. Three years are on the whole a short period, considering the fact that it took almost seven years to elaborate the SALT-2 accords; and nevertheless, if the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms were ratified, mankind would have lived through these three years in a quite different international climate, in an atmosphere of growing trust and mutual understanding between East and West. Unfortunately, that was not the case. On the contrary, the Reagan administration which took office in the White House shelved the already prepared and signed SALT-2 Treaty and embarked on the path of stepping up confrontation and speeding up the arms race.

When signing the treaty in 1979 the sides are known to have exchanged data on the levels of strategic armaments of the USSR and the USA, data which indicated that, notwithstanding structural differences, the potentials of the sides were balanced.

The approximate balance of strategic armaments keeps on up to now. The Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev stated recently, ever since the signing of the SALT-2 Treaty in 1979, has not done anything in the field of strategic armaments, which would lead to a change of the approximate parity which was established.

Nevertheless the leaders of the U.S. administration started looking for various pretexts in order to hinder the process of limitation and subsequent reduction of the arsenals of strategic arms. They openly took a course towards so-called "rearmament", having set themselves as an object to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The nuclear arms build-up policy of Washington has given rise to a wave of worldwide protests which have developed into a mass movement for restraining the arms race. After long procrastinations and under the pressure of that movement the U.S. leaders have at last agreed to the Soviet Union's proposal to resume negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

At the same time the consent of the U.S. side is accompanied with proposals which reflect the U.S. administration's unwillingness to seek a balanced accord with the USSR on strategic arms limitation matters, and the administration's intention to seek superiority over the USSR. They in Washington, apparently, are simply unable to learn the obvious truth that both the Soviet Union and the United States are equally interested in reaching accords on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is natural that these negotiations should be based on due regard for the legitimate interests of each side and strict observance of the basic principles of parity and equal security. And finally, it is essential to keep everything positive that has been achieved earlier during the vast amount of work which was done during the strategic arms limitation talks. The Soviet side is ready for a dialogue.

CHERVOV SURVEYS U.S. CHEMICAL ARMS PROGRAM

AU161440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 82 p 6

[APN military commentator V. Morozov interview with Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, "military-political expert of the USSR Ministry of Defense": "An Aggressive Weapon for the Mass Annihilation of People; on Reagan's Program of 'Rearming America With Chemical Weapons'", place and date of interview not given]

[Text] Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, military-political expert of the USSR Ministry of Defense, answers APN military commentator V. Morozov's questions pertaining to the U.S. arsenal of chemical and bacteriological weapons:

[Question] Washington is presenting the program of "rearming America with chemical weapons" proclaimed by President Reagan as a manifestation of "Atlantic solidarity" with its NATO allies. It has allegedly been made necessary by some sort of a U.S. "lag" in the area of chemical weapons. What could you say about it?

[Answer] The United States has at its disposal the largest arsenal of chemical weapons in the world. Its basis is 55,000 tons of highly toxic substances that paralyze the nervous system and 150,000 tons (more than 3 million units) of chemical ammunition. Despite the existence of these vast stocks, which -- according to scientists' statements -- are enough to exterminate the human race several times over, the U.S. administration considers their quantity insufficient. It has now begun to produce new (binary) toxic agents and to "rearm" its army with chemical weapons. The modernization program of the U.S. chemical arsenal, which will cost some $10 billion, provides for an increase in chemical ammunition to 5 million units in the course of 5 years (1982-86). This program has now entered the stage of implementation. A factory for the production of binary ammunition with an annual output of some 70,000 units has been built in Pine Bluff and the production in numerous other chemical plants has been reactivated. The number of arsenals of toxic agents has been increased also in Europe (FRG, Great Britain, Italy and other NATO countries).

[Question] What additional measures are being taken within the framework of the U.S. chemical program?

[Answer] The research base for developing new types of toxic substances is being substantially expanded. Hundreds of private companies and institutes are engaged in the search for poisonous substances with an extraordinarily high degree of toxicity against which there are no antidotes. Under provisions of extraordinary secrecy, work is underway on developing ethnic [as published] chemical weapons that would annihilate specifically designated races and ethnic groups. Research into toxins of animal and plant origin continues. The effect of toxic substances is not being tested merely on animals but, as has been often reported in the Western press, even on people.

In the U.S. Army, organizational measures are being taken to restructure and reinforce chemical troops. Chemical brigades are becoming part of the army corps and chemical battalions part of divisions. The chemical troops' specialists are going through intensive training in the strategy of the use of chemical weapons and in protection against them. Members of all U.S. forces have protective garments that can be worn continuously as well as the latest counter-gases, reconnaissance devices and decontamination agents. Most exercises and maneuvers, as a rule, take place under conditions resembling a chemical war.

[Question] The West claims that [the program of] "rearming America with chemical weapons" is a "sovereign decision" of the U.S. administration and serves exclusively defense purposes. Is that so?

[Answer] Chemical weapons are not defensive but offensive weapons; they are weapons of aggression and mass annihilation of people. The top Pentagon representative is saying openly in this connection that the United States will constantly threaten the Soviet Union with the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and that it will consider chemical warfare in integral part of any conflict. In an interview for the Voice of America radio station this February, he let it be known that the administration is now studying the issue of reexamining international treaties and agreements banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The very fact that gigantic stocks of toxic substances have been amassed increases the probability of the outbreak of a chemical war and jeopardizes the lives of millions of people, especially in the densely populated Western Europe. While the armies in various countries have all kinds of protective means reducing to a certain degree the damage caused by the use of chemical weapons, the civilian population is practically unprotected against them. The civilian losses may exceed 20-30 times the losses in the army and they cannot be prevented because of the impossibility of controlling the movement of the contaminated atmosphere.

The very storage of toxic substances in peacetime in the West European countries' arsenals is highly dangerous for the people and the environment. There is the possibility of accidents and other mishaps, the consequences of which are scarcely predictable. The toxic substances of the Sarin type, for example (they have an effect of paralyzing the nervous system), are invisible, odorless and tasteless. Th is toxic substance penetrates the organism through the lungs. One milligram of Sarin is enough to kill a person. Particularly destructive is the effect of VX gas. One liter of this substance can theoretically kill 2 million people and lethally poison an additional 2 million people.

At present it is known that 4 million liters of Sarin-type and VX-type toxic substances are being stored in the U.S. Army warehouses on FRG territory (in Hessen, Rhineland-Westphalia and Baden-Wuertemberg). Should a disaster occur even in one of them, a catastrophe would ensue. During the last few years there have been about 1,000 mishaps in the U.S. chemical storage places, and many of them ended with loss of human life. The consequences of one of the greatest disasters in a factory in Seveso, Italy, are still being eliminated.

The dangerous factor is the possibility that the chemical weapons would spread in many directions. The confined nature of the production of binary chemical weapons, and its simplicity and accessibility not only to states, but also to private firms and laboratories, establish prerequisites for the unrestricted accumulation of chemical weapons and for them to be used without legal sanction; objectively this harbors a danger to mankind. Binary chemical weapons make it possible not only to evade international control, but also to make the national kinds of control scarcely effective. The fact that they are being used to equip the American Army is setting up a serious obstacle on the path toward achieving an agreement banning them, since it is impossible to ensure efficient control.

[Question] The U.S. Government is searching intensively for dramatic proof that would enable it to accuse the USSR and its allies of all "chemical sins." Why did Washington need the slanderous fabrications alleging that the USSR had used, or was about to use, toxic substances, for instance in Afghanistan and Cambodia?

[Answer] It needed this terrible lie in order to cover up the American Army's bloody crimes during the years of U.S. aggression in Indochina and for justifying in some way the White House decision to expand the mass production of other kinds of chemical weapons.

Let us take, for instance, the report submitted by U.S. Secretary of State Haig to the U.S. Congress this March -- chemical war in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. It contains a set of the most refined lies, alleging that the Soviet Union has been waging "chemical warfare." These fabrications have been constructed on the basis of a so-called testimony that was offered, after being appropriately worked over, to CIA agents by "witnesses" from among the remaining Pol Pot followers in Southeast Asia and from among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan. This entire anti-Soviet patchwork is based on non-sensical inventions, on fabricated "facts," bribed "false witnesses" and other machinations. There does not exist a single fact or proof to confirm the false accusations levelled against the Soviet Union.

[Question] It seems that the U.S. Government has arranged for its "facts" to be checked directly on the spot. What are the results of this check?

[Answer] True, in order to convince its allies about the false version saying that the USSR and other socialist countries are using chemical weapons, the American Government dispatched to Europe a special U.S. Government delegation consisting of leading representatives from the State Department, the Defense Department, CIA and other official bodies. After some difficult work with the allies in Brussels, the delegation set out for the countries of the Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Far East; its task was to acquire at any price from the governments there, even from governments of individual countries, their support for the U.S. officials' declaration that the USSR is "taking part" in some kind of chemical warfare in Southeast Asia. Scientists and experts from the UN group that was set up on the initiative of the United States worked for a long time in Indochina and in Pakistan, and then submitted a report which states that no "proof" of the use of Soviet chemical weapons had been found. We stress: no proof! On the other hand one found many consequences of the 10 years of chemical warfare conducted in Southeast Asia by the United States, warfare that produced most serious ecological changes and continues to damage the health of people in Southeast Asia enormously.

[Question] How did Washington react to the lack of results produced by this delegation's work?

[Answer] After Washington had suffered such an absolutely crushing defeat in distorting the facts, it resorted to a swindle: to acquiring "proof" by all and any means, including the dispatch of its suppliers of "corpus delicti" to Southeast Asia, as well as fabricated "blood analyses" and so forth.

Here the American intelligence services showed their efficiency. One of the methods used in CIA work in this direction is mentioned in the bulletin called COVERT ACTION [English term used]. The United States sent its agents to Laos, to "plant" there "proof" of the use of chemical weapons. But the Lao authorities arrested the subversionists redhanded. Naturally the CIA could not permit such a failure; it therefore dispatched yet another group of American subversionists, which was to find and liquidate the apprehended agents and thus destroy all traces and ensure that the working methods of American intelligence services in assembling "proof" would not come to light.

One of the subversionists from the second group, who became indignant at the leadership's insidiousness, told the representatives of the ABC television company and of the newspapers Boston GLOBE and Washington POST about it. The fault is that these press organs decided not to publish the information they received. Why was that? Obviously because in the United States, which is so greatly concerned about "human rights," the fate of the members of the first group of subversionists could also overtake the representatives of the press.

Another case of "hunting for arguments" in Southeast Asia is described in an article by Willim Saxton. He claims that the so-called Lao "partisans" who are fighting against Communists have handed over to the U.S. authorities a "potentially important sample of a lethal substance." Who are these "partisans" and how did they, in the Lao jungle, get hold of two special test-tubes containing some kind of yellow powder?

It is all very simple. The test-tubes did not contain anything terrible because their owners handled them as though they contained snuff. However, the so-called partisans who submitted this "evidence" wanted to have dollars, which the U.S. espionage services had promised them previously in exchange for similar services. The test-tube operation was run and the two "eyewitnesses" were recruited by the ex-officer of U.S. subversive airborne troops Fred Zabitoski, who had been awarded the Medal of Honor of the U.S. Congress for his "service in Vietnam."

[Question] Could you say what forms the basis of the USSR's approach to chemical weapons?

[Answer] The Soviet Union's approach is absolutely clear: There is no place on earth for chemical weapons and they must be destroyed. The sooner this happens, the more reliably will mankind be protected against the threat to which it is exposed by the aggressive imperialist circles. Unlike the United States, the USSR has never and nowhere used chemical weapons and has never supplied them to other countries. The USSR was one of the first countries to join the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the use in war of asphyxiating, toxic and other similar gases as well as of bacteriological means. It has never violated and constantly seeks the solidification of this important international agreement as well as the greatest possible expansion of the number of its signatories.

Upon the Soviet Union's initiative and supported by world public opinion, bilateral Soviet-American talks started in 1976 with the aim of drawing up a joint document on the ban of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union has put forward at these a convention acceptable to all sides, a convention that would put an end to the accumulation of any devices for waging chemical warfare and would ensure their practical liquidation. Notwithstanding the endeavor exerted by socialist and a number of other states and UN appeals to ban chemical weapons as soon as possible, and despite the fact that all the technical aspects of the problem had already been discussed, in 1980 the United States suspended the talks on chemical weapons. Washington refuses to renew them.

At all international forums dealing at present with the problem of chemical weapons, the U.S. approach constitutes the main obstacle to progress. Its line aimed at blocking an agreement is being implemented quite overtly. As the only one of the 157 UN member countries, the United States took an open stand against the world public by voting against the UN General Assembly resolution calling on all states to renounce the production and development of new types of chemical weapons as well as the deployment of chemical weapons on the territories of those states in which they are not deployed at present. The main reason for this U.S. response to the UN appeal was the present U.S. administration's assessment of talks on the ban of chemical weapons as an obstacle in the way of the implementation of its planned expansion and renewal of the American chemical arsenal.

Irrespective of the machinations by the enemies of peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union -- as ever before -- is consistently working toward a ban on chemical weapons. This highly-principled line is enshrined in the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union is ready to sit down at any time at the negotiating table and to complete the work on the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and demanding their liquidation.

POLITBURO APPROVES CEMA DELEGATIONS' WORK

LD181010 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have approved the activities of the USSR delegation at the 36th meeting of the CMEA session.

"The session", it is noted by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, "confirmed once again the unanimous striving of the fraternal countries to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community, to develop the all-round mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields of the economy, science and technology in the interests of increasing the efficiency of their national economies and the growth of the welfare of working people."

"The strong condemnation by the session of the actions by the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies, directed at complicating trade and economic relations with CMEA countries, reflects the consistent line of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of developing extensive cooperation with all countries that accept principles of equality and mutual advantage", it was noted by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. "The decisions of the session will facilitate the implementation of the course, worked out by congresses of the communist and workers' parties of CMEA countries, especially with countries that orient themselves at the socialist road of development".

The session was held in Budapest on June 8-10. The Soviet delegation was headed by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov.

CEMA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES GRAIN GROWING

PM171207 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 3

[V. Gordeyev, Yu. Semenenko report: "Pooling of Efforts"]

[Text] Important problems were at the center of attention of the participants in a conference of CEMA members' agrarian experts held recently in Krasnodar. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia gathered there to exchange opinions on ways of further increasing gross harvests and reducing losses of grain and improving the use of concentrated fodders.

Opening the conference, A. Iyevlev, USSR deputy agriculture minister, noted that the USSR Food Program attaches great significance to expanding and strengthening foreign economic ties and deepening the processing and rational utilization of raw materials on the basis of long-term targeted programs for cooperation with CEMA members in the agricultural production sphere.

The 36th CEMA Session which ended recently in Budapest stressed that implementation of the USSR Food Program will also promote cooperation with other CEMA countries. A proposal was put forward to examine questions of cooperation in resolving the food problem at the next CEMA session.

The CEMA countries are developing joint agricultural production sharing and specialization processes, which are being implemented in every country, socialist division of labor is being deepened and the standard and efficiency of production are rising. Much has been done to improve grain crop yields by introducing highly productive strains and hybrids, introducing mineral fertilizers skillfully and applying plant protection agents. Last year the CEMA Standing Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture outline specific spheres of cooperation in the region of increasing grain quality at all stages of its processing and storage, utilizing advanced experience and the achievements of modern technology in the production of grain and pulse crops and reducing losses.

The attention of conference participants was focused primarily on these question, and reports were delivered by I. Dochev (Bulgaria), G. Szalai (Hungary), M. Winzler (GDR), J. Burakiewicz (Poland), (S. Khartia) (Romania), I. Kalashnikov (USSR), V. Senko (CSSR) and others.

Special attention was paid to methods of producing high-quality wheat, particularly on Krasnodarskiy Kray's farms. Less than 10 years ago no more that 5 percent durum and strong types of wheat were produced there. However, purposeful work has radically changed the situation. This work includes sowing new strains and introducing a scientifically-validated system of wheat cultivation including such elements as the selection of good predecessors, partial introduction of nitrogenous fertilizers, effective protection against pests, couble laboratory testing of grain quality, separate stockpiling and despatching to elevators of homogeneous consignments of wheat, and prompt cleaning and drying of grain. The Kuban's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now selling state 85-90 percent or more high-quality grain, the proportion of strong wheat with a gluten content of 26-31 percent is increasing year by year and the sale of ordinary-grade grain has been reduced to a minimum. The Kuban farmers' experience is being used in all our country's wheat-growing zones and, as the conference noted, is finding an increasing number of followers among the socialist countries.

Mention was also made of Hungary's high indicators in grain cultivation. In the last 3 years of the Fifth 5-year plan (1978-80), the avera,e harvest of winter wheat per hectare was 40.9 quintals, winter barley 35.9 quintals, spring barley 30.4 quintals and corn 52.9 quintals, which ensured the complete satisfaction of the country's demand for food and forage grain.

These successes were based on a differentiated approach to the use of farmlands. Thanks to many years research by Hungarian scientists and lengthy practical work, a classification was formulated and put into effect for all the republic's soils in terms of degree of fertility according to soil and climatic conditions. This highlighted the expediency of cultivating particular agricultural crops in order to obtain the maximum economic effect. For example, it was established that it is more beneficial to cultivate more spring and less winter barley on poor soils and that the most fertile soils are most appropriate for corn. Economic incentive measures were also defined. For farms with poor soils the state envisaged a supplementary payment for each ton of produce delivered.

The participants in the conference paid close attention to questions of reducing grain losses during harvesting, in post-harvest processing and in storage. Three main categories of loss were defined: The first is the shedding of grain through delays in harvesting. The second category is that of ears of grain incorrectly cut during harvesting, incomplete threshing and losses during the separation and ventilation of grain piles. The third category is in the transportation, processing, cleaning, drying and storage of grain.

GDR experts described a number of measures to combat losses, the main one being to improve the skill of machine operators and drivers and ensure continuity of harvesting and transportation detachment cadres. And, of course, the thorough repair of machinery and step by step adjustment of mechanical gear with the aid of schedules and instruments. Daily laboratory monitoring of the ripening of grain in every field and monitored threshing on the eve or harvesting are indispensable here. In the GDR about 60 percent of grain is obtained directly from combine harvesters by state procurement organization transport (national grain farm enterprises). These are usually heavy trucks covered with tarpaulin canopies and with side vents filled with polyurethane strips.

As the conference pointed out, a considerable proportion of grain harvested in the GDR has to be dried or given a cold ventilation on covered concrete areas. This method, however, does not ensure the long-term preservation of grain. Thermal drying of grain entails a decline in produce quality because of a shortage of instruments for measuring temperatures at all stages in the movement of the grain.

Attention was also drawn to the constructional shortcomings of sunken drying facilities used in community countries. The conference noted the need for cooperation among CEMA countries' scientists in resolving these questions. The participants also unanimously supported the proposal that in the event of protracted bad weather, each elevator should have reserve capacities for the full storage of grain in the form of chemical preserving facilities using propione and certain other low molecular acid preservatives

There was a broad discussion of questions of the production of mixed feed and feed additives at specialized state and interfarm enterprises, which has been brought about primarily by the intensive development of stockraising in the CEMA countries. Our country's mixed feed industry is developing along two avenues: One is to build up the capacities of state plants and shops, the other of interfarm, kolkhoz and sovkhoz plants and shops. Many speakers mentioned the urgency of organizing on a broad scale the production of full ration pellet-form compounds for ruminants and stressed the need for granulated mixed feed and, especially, of reducing the proportion of grain in it, so as not just to expend grain more economically but also to increase the overall nutrition of the product. Special note was made here of the efficiency of producing mixed feeds on the basis of interfarm cooperation.

The conference demonstrated the increasing cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in resolving the urgent agricultural tasks facing them.

LPDR CEMA OBSERVER INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

BK171333 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Interview with Sali Vongkhamsao, member of LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and head of delegation of LPDR observers to the 36th CEMA Session in Budapest, given to station correspondent; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] On behalf of all Moscow radio listeners, I first would like to express pleasure for having an opportunity to interview Sali Vongkhamsao. First of all, I would like to ask you to further clarify the relations between the LPDR and CEMA and explain the importance of the 36th session of the council in which you had participated.

[Answer] Laos' successes and mutual economic assistance: CEMA has coordinated mutual economic cooperation among its member countries, aimed at ensuring the proportionate development of their national economies, raising the living standards of the people in each CEMA country, and tightening the solidarity among member countries. The role and tasks of the council have been upheld with each passing day, thereby demonstrating its great importance in the socialist distribution of international work and in mustering and coordinating the use of the resources and scientific and technical capabilities of each member country. This has gradually narrowed the economic levels among countries and, at the same time, raised the people's living standards.

CEMA's economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been practiced on the basis of complete equality and respect for each country's sovereignty and national independence, mutual benefits and comradely assistance.

We have observed that socialist economic cooperation and relations have continued to develop in a profound manner and that relations among CEMA countries have been broadened in the production, scientific, technical and trade spheres. All this has become an important factor for the economic development of member countries.

Nevertheless, the world economic situation is now in a state of recession. Various imperialist countries headed by the United States have implemented a policy of preference against various CEMA countries. They continue to increase tension by resorting to the trick of checking mutually beneficial cooperation between Western and socialist countries.

We agree, however, with Comrade Tikhonov in his speech at the 36th CEMA Session. He said that the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have had sufficient economic strength to counter that of the imperialists. Washington's line of [word indistinct] the economic relations and cooperation among countries of different social systems will only lead to increasing internal economic contradictions within the capitalist countries.

[Question] I thank you for explaining the economic relations between the LPDR and CEMA countries, which have taken a further step in the new period. On the occasion of your stopover in Moscow, I would like to ask you to talk about the relations between the Lao party and people and those of the Soviet Union and between the LPDR and other fraternal socialist countries in the socialist community.

[Answer] At present, the LPDR is not yet a member of CEMA. Nevertheless, during the past several years our country has closely cooperated with nearly all CEMA countries and has received great and effective assistance from various fraternal socialist countries, from the Soviet Union in particular. The LPDR is thus paying close attention to CEMA's economic activities. In the future the Lao revolution and the gradual construction of economic bases in our country will be more closely related to the strong development of the world socialist system with the Soviet Union serving as the prop which can be shaken by no enemy.

Our first 5-year state plan ending in 1985 was drafted in close coordination with those of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are convinced that the world socialist system will become ever stronger and can surmount all obstacles.

On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP and the LPDR Government, I extend warm salutations to the Soviet party and government for their effective all-round support, assistance and cooperation with the LPDR. Thank you.

[Question] I would like to thank you for explaining these matters. On behalf of the Lao and Soviet peoples, I wish Sali Vongkhamsao and his party good health and safe travelling.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON NATO SESSION CITED

LD180218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] An editorial article devoted to the results of the Bonn NATO Council session is published under the headline "Contrary to the Aspirations of the Peoples." [Moscow TASS in English on 1220 GMT on 17 June, transmitting a shortened form of the item entitled "Contrary to the Aspirations of Peoples: Concerning the Results of NATO's Bonn Session," identifies the item as a "TASS announcement." The longer TASS English version, published on page CC 1 of the 17 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, was not identified as a "TASS announcement."] The article stresses that the Soviet Union, like the other socialist countries, does not need tension or competition in the field of armaments. For its own sake and that of all its peoples, the Soviet Union seeks to avert nuclear war and spares no effort to consolidate peace. New proof of this is the Soviet Union's solemn pledge -- proclaimed in Comrade Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament -- not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR is of the opinion that if other nuclear powers were also to adopt such clear and precise pledges, it would be equivalent to a practical general ban on the use of nuclear weapons and would constitute a major step in strengthening international peace and security on the path to disarmament. The question now is whether the governments of the NATO countries will be prepared to consider the basic interests of all people, including their own, and change over to the path of realism and reason.

The realities of today demand a principled approach to questions of war and peace. The huge achievements attained by the creative and technical genius of mankind permit the peoples to open a new chapter in their history and to set about resolving universal human problems. But this requires the placing of scientific and technical progress exclusively at the service of the peaceful aspirations of the peoples: In order to bring this about all states must act in the name of the lofty goal of averting nuclear war and preserving peace.

AUCCTU'S PROKHOROV SPEAKS AT ILO CONFERENCE

PM171507 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 12 June publishes on page 3 a 1,000-word dispatch datelined Geneva, 11 June by special correspondent Ye. Shulyukin under the heading "Eliminating the Threat of War; At the ILO General Conference."

After a brief account of various speakers' condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Shulyukin devotes the bulk of the dispatch to a report on the speech delivered by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov. Having mentioned the problem of youth unemployment and ways in which the ILO could help resolve it, Prokhorov goes on to note the "series of constructive new proposals aimed at attaining detente, disarmament and peace" put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the recent USSR trade union congress and Komsomol congress, emphasizes AUCCTU support for the second UN General Assembly disarmament session and points out that the ILO must "make a specific contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament," which is "particularly important under the conditions of the events now taking place." The report then quotes Prokhorov's call for the fulfillment of the ILO's assignment of preparing a report for the United Nations on the economic and social results of disarmament. The report concludes:

"Touching on the speeches delivered at the ILO conference by (I. Braun), representative of the AFL/CIO (United States) and O. Kersten, secretary general of the ICFTU, which distorted the development of events in Poland recently and allowed flagrant attacks on socialist Poland, the speaker said: The groans emitted by Messrs Kersten and (Braun) on this rostrum about Walesa and Solidarity are not an expression of sympathy for the Polish people, who are living through hard times as a result of the antistate activity of the Solidarity leaders.

They are tears shed for the fruitless expenditure which the ICFTU and AFL/CIO have made in supporting the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. It was your money which was weeping, Mr Kersten and Mr (Braun). Poland has been, is and will always be socialist!

"In conclusion V.I. Prokhorov described the measures which the Soviet Union is taking to improve the working people's living standards and the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The trade unions are playing a large part in resolving these very important tasks. Having extensive rights, they are an influential force in Soviet society."

OFFICIAL SAYS IMPERIALISTS IGNORE SEA LAW

LD180944 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 18 Jun 82

["Flouting the Law of the Sea" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- "Fruitful international cooperation in using the world ocean is inconceivable without observing the principles of peaceful coexistence and pursuing a policy of detente and ensuring international security", A. Kolodkin, doctor of science (jurisprudence), chairman of the Soviet Association on the Law of the Sea and vice-president of the International Maritime Committee, said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. As is known, vast expanses on the high seas do not come under the sovereignty and control of states. The United States and its allies are trying to use this fact for militarising the oceans and for the ruthless exploitation of the resources of the seabed by monopolies. Therefore it is necessary to take measures that would raise a barrier to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism." They in the West often and loudly talk of international law and the need for observing it. But in practice international law, including the Law of the Sea, is violated or ignored by imperialist states," A. Kolodkin stressed.

We all witnessed the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Kolodkin said. London resorted to the colonialist methods of "gunboat policy" and declared the zone around the archipelago as well as vast expanses in the South Atlantic closed to the ships and planes of other countries. Such actions contradict the 1958 convention on open sea and the generally recognized principle of the freedom of navigation. Britain's blockade of the South Atlantic caused considerable damage to international commercial and economic links. Because of the danger of being drowned, scores of tankers, dry-cargo ships and fishing vessels have to stay at ports. "This throw-back to colonialism in the South Atlantic is to be explained by the desire of London and Washington to secure for themselves strong military-strategic positions in an area of the ocean with important sea lanes," A. Kolodkin said.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS REAGAN EUROPEAN TOUR

PM171323 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "A Policy of Diktat and Confrontation"]

[Text] The head of the U.S. administration has completed his European tour.

During his tour of Europe Reagan participated in the Versailles conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries, visited Rome, London and Bonn, went to West Berlin and attended a bloc council session with the other NATO heads of state and government. There is no need to dwell on the details of the President's trip. But we ought to talk about its aims and results.

The President's visits to a number of West European capitals and his participation in the Versailles conference and the NATO Council session in Bonn were intended primarily to confirm and consolidate U.S. leadership in the so-called "Free World." With this aim in mind Reagan tried to persuade his partners and allies to follow Washington's course in the economic, political and military spheres.

The second main task the U.S. policymakers were trying to solve is that of stemming the antiwar movement tide in Western Europe and in the United States itself and weakening the very profound influence being exercised on the public by the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its initiatives toward the solution of today's key problem of curbing the arms race and saving mankind from the threat of nuclear holocaust. The peoples see the United States as the champion of all kinds of "limited" and totally unlimited nuclear wars. What Washington would like to do is to change this picture and parade the image of a peacemaker while at the same time freely conducting a policy of confrontation with the USSR and pursuit of military superiority.

It has to be admitted that basically Reagan managed to achieve his first aim. Despite the vague nature of the decisions made in Versailles, it is clear that the "seven" who attended the conference followed Washington's lead and accepted its recipes for solving the economic problems facing the capitalist world and, albeit with many reservations, accepted the U.S. approach to economic relations between West and East.

But Reagan failed to stifle the protests from broad public circles against Washington's policy of reviving the cold war spirit. Bourgeois propaganda's eulogy of the U.S. President's notorious "zero option" did not help. Nor did his own ostentatious statements about his "readiness" to reduce nuclear arms, which in fact are merely attempts to reach the kind of strategic arms reduction agreement with the USSR which would produce one-sided advantages for the United States and substantially prejudice the defense capability of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries.

The true nature of the U.S. ruling circles' aspirations was clear from a speech Reagan made in London. France's L'HUMANITE writes: "When he addressed British members of Parliament, Reagan cast off his mask. During the Versaillles meeting he had publicly demonstrated relative restraint, but in London he showed his true face. He expounded a political program which endangers the cause of world peace. The President urged the West to launch a 'crusade' against the Soviet Union and the other socialist ocuntries by raising the cold war banner once again. He now intends to provoke confrontation by undermining the detente policy." It is no accident that some observers compared this speech to Churchill's Fulton speech which, as is known, was the signal for the start of the cold war of the fifties and sixties.

In his London speech Reagan launched into a slanderous attack on the USSR and reviled the socialist system which showed mankind the way to a world without humiliation, oppression and wars. He said that the world faced the threat of a global war, but he failed to mention the fact that the reason for this is the course of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, which has unleashed an unbridled arms race and is gambling on the policy of force in international relations.

This policy will never spell success for its creators. A peace based on force can never be secure. And a "crusade" by one state or group of states against the countries of another system beneath the flag of the struggle for freedom and the consolidation of peace, as talked about by the U.S. President, can only end in one thing -- global catastrophe. This is perfectly clear to all sober-minded people. Britain's Labor Party, for example, immediately came out with sharp criticism of the U.S. administration's course. In an open letter to the U.S. President its leadership resolutely condemned the anti-Soviet campaign and nuclear arms race unleashed by Washington and the U.S. course of stepping up its military presence in various parts of the world. The letter stresses that the "British Labor Party totally rejects the call for a 'crusade' against the Soviet Union and the U.S. assertion that the USSR is the source of conflict in the world."

But the U.S. President would not listen to the voice of reason. Speaking in Bonn the following day, he again held forth on the theme of a "crusade" against the socialist countries, against those who, he said, "openly condemn our (Atlantic) values." At the same time the head of the White House tried to show that an arms race is by no means counterindicated for Europe and that U.S. military superiority is the "right, if not the only, path to peace."

The President took the liberty of saying that postwar realities (recognized, as is known, in the Helsinki Final Act, signed by the United States) are a "sad fact." He found it "ominous" that Soviet Armed Forces remain "where they should not be." From these premises was drawn the staggering conclusion: "NATO regards its might not as a battle banner but as a banner of peace."

It did not bother the U.S. President that his avowed aspiration to "absolutely reliable defense," in reality to the attainment of U.S. and NATO superiority, means a denial of the other side's security. In their perception, the principle of equality and identical security of the sides does not go with the hegemonist role which the United States wants to play in the NATO bloc and with the plans for unleashing a war on the European Continent.

Reagan unceremoniously stated: "The shores of Europe are our shores. The borders of Europe are our borders." In practice this means that U.S. forces are in Europe not to defend the allies against the "Soviet military threat," but exclusively for the sake of U.S. interests, and the United States alone will decide what and how many weapons will be deployed there and how many will be delivered to the waters adjoining the continent in order to achieve the ideal of "absolute security" there.

In short, the subject of the discussion was the scrapping of the existing approximate parity in favor of the United States and the entire NATO bloc in terms of both medium-range weapons and strategic arms.

The U.S. President's position was reflected in the decisions of the NATO Council summit session in Bonn.

The session participants felt beleaguered. Outside the Bundestag, where the North Atlantic bloc council was meeting, a great demonstration of peace supporters from the FRG and other countries raged. Around 350,000 demonstrators had come out onto the Bonn streets. They were resolutely protesting against the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration and NATO militarist circles and against the transformation of Western Europe into a Pentagon nuclear missile bridgehead.

Discussing the North Atlantic bloc's political and military strategy, the session participants were unable to ignore the will of the masses. The so-called "Bonn declaration" adopted by them talks about wanting to "prevent war," establish "constructive relations" between East and West and achieve "genuine detente." But it is clear from the declaration and especially from the other two session documents -- on questions relating to arms control and disarmament and on problems of military cooperation among the bloc countries -- that Washington's militarist line dominated.

The results of the bloc council session show that NATO intends to continue the course of further intensifying military potential, escalating the arms race and interfering in other states' internal affairs.

Essentially all the session organizers tried to do was to "update" their aggressive military bloc, pretending that they were taking into account the non-dominant desire of the people for peace and to pass off NATO as a guarantor of that peace. In fact, the course remains the same.

The document devoted to military cooperation among the North Atlantic bloc countries stresses the "need" to further accelerate military preparations, with emphasis on the buildup of conventional arms. It rates highly the recent U.S.-FRG agreement on military cooperation. It envisages the further militarization of West Germany and gives the United States the right, in the event of a "crisis situation," to more than double its contingent of ground and air forces on FRG territory.

Recently, particularly in connection with the armed conflict unleashed by Britain in the South Atlantic, the NATO bosses have been making more and more noise about the "need" to widen the bloc's "zone of action." The widening of the "zones" has now been officially announced. On the pretext of protecting "vitally important interests," the NATO members admit the possibility of military interference by individual countries outside the bloc's geographical zone and also of assistance to it by the other participants. There is no doubt that this decision essentially paves the way for wider NATO interference in the affairs of developing countries in various parts of the world under the flag of "Atlantic solidarity."

A ceremony was held at the council session admitting Spain to NATO. The decision to admit Spain had been taken contrary to the well-known UN demands not to permit the expansion of existing military blocs and contrary to the will of the Spanish population. However, the United States and its partners have never considered the will of the peoples. They ignored it this time, too. They dragged Spain into the bloc in order to upset the existing approximate balance of forces in Europe and to achieve NATO military superiority by incorporating in the bloc's armed forces the 350,000-strong Spanish Army, which has approximately 1,000 tanks and hundreds of military aircraft and warships.

Yet the session participants saw fit not to condemn Israel for launching barbarous aggression against Lebanon and effectively implementing genocide against the Palestinian people. Indeed, this would have seemed like a condemnation of Washington, which is backing Tel Aviv. Nor do the NATO Council decisions condemn the colonial war which Britain, again with U.S. support, is waging in the South Atlantic.

The Bonn declaration portrays the NATO bloc as an "alliance of equal partners." The Atlanticists have their own interpretation of the concept of equality -- alignment with Washington's policy. We know what that alignment leads to. At the meeting in Bonn, as before, in Versailles, the United States continued to twist the arms of its "equal" partners, trying to impose on them a policy of "sanctions" against the socialist countries, and sought to undermine cooperation between West and East.

Reagan spoke in the same vein in West Berlin. Notwithstanding the status of the city, the White House head used it as a platform for hostile attacks on the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries.

Thus, the U.S. President's tour of Western Europe and the decisions adopted, under pressure from Washington, at the partners' meetings in Versailles and especially in Bonn, show that the U.S. ruling circles intend to revive the cold war spirit and step up material preparations for a hot war. That course is fatal and so jeopardizes the future of the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DENOUNCES U.S. ARMS TRADE

PM161119 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 June carries on page 3 a 1,500-word I. Yurkov "Observer's Notes" article entitled "Dangerous Business" and subheaded "Washington Expands the Arms Trade." Yurkov lists recipients of American arms, including Pakistan, which he calls a U.S. "universal bridgehead" in Asia. Yurkov complains that the "billions of dollars" spent on arms could be spent on developing the economies of the arms customers countries and goes on to observe that arms purchasers are just "one step away" from becoming arms producers themselves.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH CANADIANS ON ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Trudeau

LD171100 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev congratulated Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and wished him all the best on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Canada.

In his telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, Pierre Elliott Trudeau on his part conveyed congratulations and good wishes from the people of Canada to Leonid Brezhnev and all Soviet people on the occasion of the anniversary. We have achieved much over the 40 years of our cooperation, the telegram says, let us commit ourselves to continuing to march along the constructive road that we have paved.

Gromyko, MacGuigan

LD171504 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Minister Audrey Gromyko and Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan exchange congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 40th anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegrams express the hope that Soviet-Canadian relations will continue to develop favorably for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of strengthening world peace and security.

JOURNAL EXAMINES U.S.-PRC MILITARY RELATIONS

LD171704 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- "Washington, seeking to use to the maximum the 'China factor' in the spirit of traditional geopolitical approach, encounters certain limitations in the realization of this task," writes the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SShA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] published by the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"The fact that Beijing considers it necessary for itself to develop nuclear-missile potential at an accelerated pace is a circumstance of no small importance for the USA from the military point of view," the monthly points out in its latest issue. "In this context, as many in Washington hold, there is growing danger not only to the Soviet Union but also to the USA and its allies, in Asia, in the first place."

"By a prospect of sale of weapons to China the USA first of all tries to put pressure on the USSR. In the context of the U.S. administration's decisions to start the production of neutron weapons, its attempts at making more active Japan's military role, an intention to deploy medium-range missiles in Japanese territory, and grant a three-billion-worth [as received] 'aid' to Pakistan, the announcement of an intention to sell weapons to China looks like part and parcel of the elaborated plan to put military pressure on the USSR on the Far Eastern and Asian flanks of U.S.-Soviet confrontation."

However, it becomes clear already now, the journal goes on, that full modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces will require, according to different estimates, from 50,000 million to 300,000 million dollars whereas the cost of the entire Four Modernizations' Programme is estimated at more than 1,000,000 million dollars. In this connection the PRC's solvency arouses serious concern in the USA. This will undoubtedly play its negative role during possible conclusion of military contracts with Beijing. Besides, there are growing misgivings in Washington in connection with the unpredictable nature of China's attitude towards the USA at a stage when it will move on to independent production of modern weapons."

"Of paramount importance for the USA is so far the anti-Soviet trend to Chinese policy, although different priorities may appear in it in the future. Ideological contradictions, the problem of Taiwan, and Washington's uncertainty as to the foreign-policy goals of a militarily strong China, which it intends to become, will remain the main obstacle to the USA's and China's military rapprochement," the Soviet journal points put.

TASS CITES BOOK ON PRC, NONALIGNED

LD161418 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- In striving to establish world hegemony the Chinese leadership has always regarded the Non-Aligned Movement as an instrument of achieving its great-power ambition, Pavel Artemyev writes in his book "Real and Imaginary Friends of the Non-Aligned Movement" issued by Nauka Publishers in Moscow.

The author says that the Non-Aligned Movement which comes out for stronger international peace and security, for stronger friendship and equal cooperation between the peoples, has become an important factor for the entire system of international relations. Analyzing official documents the author compares the basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and Maoist foreign policy doctrines. He shows their incompatibility in the questions of the struggle for peace, stronger international security, for easing international tension and averting world war.

The author also analyzes differences in the positions of non-aligned countries and China with regard to international economic relations, the problem of the elimination of the remnants of colonialism and the struggle for the national liberation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Using a wealth of factual material, he shows that China's actions in the world arena are at variance with the interests of developing countries.

MATERIALS ON USSR ATHLETES IN BEIJING

Arrival Noted

LD171706 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing June 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports: The Soviet track-and-fielders, who arrived here to take part in international competitions, held their first training session in rainy weather at the central Guonren Statium, which on June 18-20 will be the site of an athletics tournament involving sportsmen from Europe, Asia and Latin America. Along with Soviet Olympic champions Tatyana Kazankina, Vera Komisova, Yaaka Uudmyae and Moscow Olympics silver medallist Konstantin Volkov, other famous athletes will take part such as winner of two summer games Lasse Viren (Finland) and 1980 Olmpic champion and world shotput record holder Ilona Slupanek (the German Democratic Republic). The host team will be represented by 48 athletes.

TIYO BAO, a sports newspaper, published an interview with head of the Soviet delegation Vladimir Popov, merited coach of the Russian Federation, who expressed the conviction that good results will be shown at the forthcoming competitions. He praised Chinese track-and-fielders, the papers says. TIYO BAO carried illustrated features about the Soviet sportsmen. The Soviet sports delegation had a meeting with Chinese coaches and sports scientists.

TIYO BAO Cited

OW172144 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet athletes who arrived in Beijing to take part in an international track and field meet had their first practice session at the workers' stadium. The international meet which is being attended by athletes from nine European, Asian and Latin American countries, will be held at the stadium 18-20 June. The Chinese delegation is composed of 48 athletes.

TIYO BAO [SPORTS NEWS] published an interview with Popov, leader of the Soviet delegation and (?track) coach from the RSFSR. He expressed the belief that good records will be achieved at the upcoming meet. The newspaper pointed out that the Soviet coach praised Chinese track and field athletes. Before the start of the tournament, the Soviet delegation members met with Chinese coaches and sports science workers.

CRAB, LOBSTER CATCH CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH JAPAN

OW130613 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Negotiations have been held in Moscow since 14 May between the Soviet fishing fleet (Sovrybflot) of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and a group of Japanese fishery companies and cooperatives on catching marine products in joint Japan-Soviet operations in the 200-nautical-mile economic zone in the Soviet far east, excluding the territorial waters.

Among the marine products to be caught are crabs and lobsters, and contracts worth more than $8 million have been signed. They include 5.826 million for the right to catch 6,410 tons of crabs and $2.658 million for the right to catch 600 tons of lobsters.

The lobster and crab fishing will be conducted from 15 June through 15 December in the Tatar Strait of the Sea of Japan and in the Aleutian-Navarin zone of the Bering Sea. It was agreed that two Soviet specialists will be present aboard each Japanese fishing boat, and that the fishing will be carried out jointly. Participating in the joint fishing will be 24 Japanese and 18 Soviet boats.

The Turbine Shellfish Cooperative of Hokkaido will cooperate in technical matters with the Soviet trubine shellboat (Erani). Also the Japanese boat Chuo-Maru will fish for turbine shellfish in the northern part of the Sea of Okhotsk. This experiemental fishing will be carried out from 15 July through 15 December.

MOSCOW CITY PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

PM171519 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRVADA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS/MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has been visiting Pyongyang at the invitation of the Pyongyang Korean Workers' Party [KWP] City Committee. The delegation familiarized itself with the party leadership's experience with the spheres of housing and municipal construction and of the city economy. It had meetings and talks at the Pyongyang KWP City Committee and visited enterprises and institutions in the city. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation was received by So Yun-sok, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang KWP City Committee.

The delegation returned to Moscow yesterday. It was greeted at Sheremetyevo Airport by A.N. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, party executives and DPRK Embassy staffers.

TRADE TIES BETWEEN PRC, S. KOREA CRITICIZED

SK130522 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Korolov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Japanese magazine THE ECONOMIST reports that trade between China and South Korea now totals $600 million per year. China is supplying the antipopular Seoul regime with oil, coal and other fuels. In turn, it is purchasing radios, electronics products, modern gauges and other industrial goods necessary for Beijing to modernize its munitions industry.

It is not by chance that Beijing is colluding with the world's reactionaries. This policy reflects the Chinese leadership's hegemonistic policy. In pursuit of its aims, Beijing is unscrupulous about its allies.

IDEOLOGICAL 'BATTLE' IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

PM111153 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 June publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word V. Snegirev dispatch from Kabul and Moscow headed "The Crooked Saber of Lies", answering a reader's letter mentioning support for counterrevolution within Afghanistan and asking: "How do the basmaks manage to lure people onto their side?" Snegirev's reply begins:

"I will say at once that you are right. It is too soon to say that absolutely all the population of Afghanistan have resolutely gone over to defending democratic power. This will happen -- I have no doubt -- but some time is needed to take the truth about the revolution into the depths of the provinces, to convince downtrodden, illiterate peasants and nomads who have been dependent on the feudalists for centuries of the really democratic nature of the revolutionary transformations and to confirm not only verbally but but with deeds the desire to lead the country out of poverty and darkness.

"Today the revolutionary front is not confined to the mountain ravines and slopes where the gangs lurk. A fierce battle is underway for the minds and hearts of millions of people, a duel of ideologies, and the destiny of the April Revolution ultimately depends on the outcome of this battle. The republic's enemy is perfidious and wily. In his desire to return the country to the old feudal orders and keep the people enslaved, he shrinks from nothing. Many examples could be cited of the basmaks' savage cruelty, directed not only against party activists, but against schools, hospitals and peasant cooperatives. Here it should be acknowledged that fear born of violence is paralyzing some of the peasants and preventing them from resolutely supporting democratic power. But there is also another method of struggling for the masses, a method which is used extensively and with great sophistication by the rebels. It consists of lying, making fools of people and promising impossible benefits which, it is claimed, the people will obtain if the existing authorities are overthrown."

Snegirev goes on to cite a 1981 speech by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, now "ringleader of the most influential, cruellest counterrevolutionary organization Hezb-e Eslami-e Afghanistan (the Islamic Party of Afghanistan), whose gangs -- big and small -- perpetrate acts of brigandage and violence." There follows a portrait and life history of Gulbuddin and examples of his current activity, and he is described as an "inveterate bribe-taker," a "brazen thief", a "major supplier of opium and heroin to muslim countries" and a "large-scale speculator and smuggler." "Making lavish use of Islamic phraseology and cunningly manipulating quotes from the Koran, Gulbuddin and people like him are simply fooling the peasants, who -- let us not forget -- have, for the most part, never seen a book or newspaper or heard the radio." Snegirev concludes: "The rebels' monstrous crimes, plundering, provocations, links with Western special services -- all this is in flagrant contradiction to their official ideology."

INDIAN PAPER ON FOREIGN AID TO 'MERCENARIES'

PM161525 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Helping Bandits"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 Jun -- Anti-Afghan bandit groups based on Pakistani territory are receiving increasingly sophisticated arms from that country's rulers as well as from the United States, China and certain other states, the Indian weekly BLITZ writes. They are receiving a solid stream not only of submachineguns and rifles but also large-caliber machineguns, mortars, recoilless guns and antiaircraft and antitank missiles.

As the local press points out, approximately 80 sabotage camps and subversion centers have now been created in the northwest regions of Pakistan with U.S. and Chinese assistance. Thousands of basmachi are being trained there under the leadership of American, Chinese and Pakistani instructors before being infiltrated into Afghan territory.

Foreign mercenaries are also participating in raids against the DRA. Named among them are, in particular, the Egyptian Army's Maj Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman and "soldiers of fortune" from Britain.

PRAVDA NOTES 'DIFFERENCES' AT ASEAN MEETING

PM171453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent L. Kuznetsov report: "Ministers Confer"]

[Text] Manila, 14 Jun -- The routine, 15th conference of foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines -- the ASEAN members -- opened in Singapore today.

Although the "five" formally describe themselves as a socioeconomic association, the so-called "Kampuchean problem" will once again be discussed at the ministers' meeting.

By all appearances, on the eve of the conference Washington resorted to arm-twisting tactics. There is no other way to explain the fact that the Malaysian foreign minister, Singapore's STRAITS TIMES writes, hinted transparently before the meeting that military aid should be given to the Khmer renegades.

The participants in the Singapore conference will hold consultations with the foreign ministers of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan and official U.S. representatives who are on hand.

However, it would be incorrect to say that ASEAN has submitted unconditionally to pressure from outside. As the Philippine TIMES JOURNAL notes, differences have emerged between the members even on the "Kampuchean question." There are forces in Southeast Asian countries which believe that the association should be kept an instrument of economic and cultural development.

Certain newspapers, reflecting the opinion of broad public circles, believe that the ministers should demand at their meeting that the developed capitalist countries renounce their policy of protectionism, which does tremendous damage to the developing world's economy, and should demand the establishment of just economic relations.

Representatives of various public circles believe that meetings like the Singapore meeting must be aimed at lessening tension and improving the climate in interstate relations in Southeast Asia.

SRV JOINS NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

LD171716 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. A relevant document to this effect has been deposited with the Government of the USSR, which is the depositary of the treaty.

This is another manifestation of the peace [as received] foreign policy consistently pursued by Vietnam and the Vietnamese people's wholehearted allegiance to the cause of peace and social progress. Vietnam's decision helps to make the treaty, playing an important role in strengthening international security, more effective and comprehensive.

When the Non-Proliferation Treaty comes into force in the spring of 1970, Vietnam was heroically repelling the American aggression. Its courage and staunchness in the war of resistance against foreign invaders became for hundreds of millions of people a symbol of successful struggle for freedom and independence.

Today the Vietnamese people are working to fulfill their large-scale peaceful construction plans and firmly upholding their sovereignty and socialist gains against the intrigues of the imperialist and hegemonist forces.

Being part and parcel of the single fraternal family of the peoples of the socialist community, Vietnam is making a tangible contribution towards removing the threat of war. It is a staunch champion of detente, of ending the arms race, of developing mutually beneficial international cooperation and of safeguarding a firm and just peace.

The enemies of Vietnam would like to check the growth of its international prestige and to hold back its peaceful construction. They are trying to create an atmosphere of confrontation in Southeast Asia and to set the ASEAN countries at loggerheads with their Indochinese neighbours.

Vietnam jointly with Laos and Kampuchea is consistently advocating the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and a dialogue with the ASEAN countries to normalize the situation in the region. These contructive steps add to Vietnam's international prestige.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty has an important role to play in the efforts aimed at lessening the threat of nuclear war. Although the treaty does not abolish nuclear weapons, it is called upon to strengthen peace and international security. However, a number of countries, among them China, Pakistan, Israel and South Africa, evade in every way signing the treaty while making no secret of their nuclear ambitions. Meanwhile, prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons is an essential and quite effective component of the most urgent task of our time, that of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Today all the states are called upon more urgently than ever before to make practical and purposeful efforts for this lofty objective. Fully aware of this responsibility, Vietnam enthusiastically approves and supports the Soviet Union's pledge, made at the second special session of the UN General Assembly, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and views it as a fresh strong impetus to the cause of disarmament.

KATUSHEV MEETS WITH SRV VICE PREMIER TRAN QUYNH

PM171257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received Tran Quynh, vice premier of the SRV Council of Ministers. There was a discussion of questions of further developing and increasing the efficiency of Soviet-Vietnamese economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

VIETNAM VICE PREMIER TO HUU RECEIVED BY ARKHIPOV

PM171517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 14 June, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received To Huu, vice premier of the SRV Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him.

CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

OW171323 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the Soviet Union, on 15 June had a talk with Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information of the SRV now on an official visit to the Soviet Union. Their conversation took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and comradeship. Both sides discussed issues regarding the development of cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

DEMICHEV TALKS WITH KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPART

PM111423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 7 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Chheng Phon, People's Republic of Kampuchea minister of information, press and culture.

During a conversation which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere they discussed questions relating to the further development and deepening of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation in the sphere of culture and art. (Tep Khenn), Kampuchean charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was present at the conversation.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH LAO OFFICIALS

PM150851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- Soviet-Lao consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on 9-10 June in which V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, Khamphai Boupha, Lao deputy foreign minister, and other leading workers of the two countries' foreign ministries participated. Questions of mutual interest were examined. The consultations were held in a warm comradely atmosphere.

BEIJING SUPPORT FOR LAO REBELS DISCUSSED

BK081114 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Lao Reactionary Groups"]

[Text] AFP has reported on the formation of the so-called Alliance of the Lao Reactionary Group Fronts with the aim of sabotaging the LPDR. Several refugee groups have been consolidated within this organization. The news report said this organization has been set up by China. In the meantime, the Chinese leaders have consistently tried to undermine the progress of the LPDR. They have smuggled henchmen into some Lao provinces along the Sino-Lao border to carry out sabotage and to spread deceitful propaganda aimed at creating divisions among the various ethnic minority groups in Laos. Several (?bases) have been set up in Yunnan Province to provide military training to reactionary Lao refugees. These reactionary elements have tried to set up a so-called liberated zone, or to seize some Lao territory. The northern provinces, such as Oudomsai, Luang Namtha and Phong Saly are the targets of their seizure and sabotage.

In late 1980 attempts were made to consolidate traitorous Lao elements into a united front to carry out armed actions in Laos. But, that scheme was smashed. The same fate will undoubtedly befall the newly formed alliance. The Lao people have maintained a high sense of vigilance in safeguarding their revolutionary gains and smashing all the endeavors of the feudalist henchmen, militarists and imperialists, as well as of all the lackeys of the Chinese. The Lao people have no wish to see those Lao elements who have left the Lao revolution collude with the enemies of our country. The Beijing big-nation hegemonists and their lackeys are energetically trying to carry out massive sabotage actions to obstruct the building of a new life in the LPDR. But, they will never be able to halt the tasks of development and turn back the wheel of history of Laos, which is moving forward in accordance with the aspirations of all the Lao people.

MEETINGS ON TRADE INCREASE HELD IN KUALA LUMPUR

PM151423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Kuala Lumpur (TASS) -- During a working visit to Kuala Lumpur by V.I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, meetings have been held with (Zakaria Ali), general secretary of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, and leading figures in Malaysian ministries. Questions of developing Soviet-Malaysian cooperation as well as certain aspects of the expansion of trade between the two countries were examined. Both sides advocated further progress in the sphere of economic and trade relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH GDR'S SCHUERER

LD171540 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 17 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Gerhard Schuerer, alterante member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, in the Kremlin today and had a conversation with him on matters aimed at further developing economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. Special attention was devoted to practical measures to widen cooperation in the manufacture of consumer goods, in the creation of resources-saving equipment and technology and in raising the quality of engineering products.

Taking part in the conversation which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere were Leonid Kostandov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Petr Abrasimov, the ambassador of the USSR to the GDR, as well as Egon Winkelmann, the ambassador of the GDR to the Soviet Union.

GENERAL ZAYTSEV ADDRESSES GSFG PARTY AKTIV

PM160851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent Col V. Bogdanovskiy: "Meeting of Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- (GSFG) -- A meeting of the party aktiv has been held here to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the tasks facing party organizations arising from the report delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief, Group of Forces.

The speaker and those who spoke in the debate -- Col Gen I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and Chief Group Political Directorate; Comrades A. Nosov, Ye. Krylov, P. Beda, V. Korobov, and others -- spoke about the great sociopolitical and defense significance of the plenum decisions and pointed out that communists in the Group of Forces fully endorse the ideas and directives put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

The party aktiv meeting paid great attention to the propagandizing and explanation to servicemen of the plenum materials and to the study of these materials within the framework of the political instruction system. It was stressed at the meeting that party organizations must focus attention on questions concerning economy and thrift, the rear services' rational and efficient functioning, raising standards of routine and organization and ensuring greater accountability and discipline among personnel.

ACTIVITIES OF SOFIA DIMITROV CONFERENCE CONCLUDED

Rusakov Speech

LD171642 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 17 TASS -- "To serve the interests of the working class, the interests of all working people -- that was the supreme meaning of activities of Georgi Dimitrov, the man of legendary courage, confirmed Marxist-Leninist, talented theoretician and propagandist, brilliant organizer". This was stated today at a meeting of representatives of the public of Moscow by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov. The meeting was devoted to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

Konstantin Rusakov pointed out that in Georgi Dimitrov's practical activities, in his theoretical works, a great and important place is taken up by questions of the struggle for peace, enlisting the efforts of the masses in the struggle against the threat of war. It is Georgi Dimitrov who said these clear and wise words: "It is not enough to want peace, peace should be fought for".

The Soviet Union, People's Bulgaria, other fraternal socialist countries prove by all their actions in the international scene that now there is a mighty force which opposes the war madness. This force is the socialist community. This force is the consistently peaceful, vigorous foreign policy of the socialist states.

In the disquieting international situation, Rusakov said, our party and the state continue firmly following the peace programme for the 1980's which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The daring constructive ideas of the programme were enriched and developed by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Trade Union Congress.

The speaker recalled Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. The lofty feeling of responsibility for the morrow of mankind, the determination to put an end to the notorious "equilibrium of fear" and to pave the way to the deepening of detente, real political wisdom -- this is what the international public saw in the message of the leader of our communist party and the Soviet state, stressed Konstantin Rusakov.

Zhivkov Sofia Speech

LD172040 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia June 17 TASS -- A three-day international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Time" ended here today. The conference was attended by about 140 delegations of communist and workers' parties, social-democratic parties, national-liberation movements, international organizations.

The international theoretical conference testifies to profound respect that Georgi Dimitrov, his revolutionary activities enjoy in the world, stressed Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in his concluding speech. Such a high appreciation fills us the Bulgarian Communists, all working people of the republic with legitimate and grateful pride for the great son of the Bulgarian people.

Substantial quantitative and qualitative changes have now taken place in the correlation of class forces in the world, he said. Time has raised new problems which are of vital significance for the future of mankind. The main problem is to preserve peace and prevent a world thermonuclear war.

The successful construction of socialism and communism, the victorious development of national and social revolutions, the whole progress of human society are inseparably linked with peace.

An event of inestimable significance took place in the days of the work of the conference, stressed Todor Zhivkov -- in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament the Soviet Union declared that it undertook the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This step of the USSR will undoubtedly fall deep into the hearts of the millions of the people of the planet. It will lend a new powerful impetus to the struggle for disarmament. It is to be hoped that the United States and other nuclear powers will respond to this gesture of good will on the part of the USSR.

Bozhinov Delegation to Moscow

LD171100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to take part in events being held in the Soviet Union in connection with the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov. It is headed by Comrade Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

HUNGARIAN CONTROL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM111621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Central People's Control Commission [KNEB] headed by J. Szakali, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the KNEB, was in the Soviet Union 31 May through 5 June 1982.

The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of people's control organs, had talks at the USSR People's Control Committee and the Belorussian SSR and Moskovskaya Oblast People's Control Committees and met with the people's controllers of a number of industrial enterprises. The delegation had a meeting at the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received KNEB Chairman J. Szakali and had warm, friendly talks with him, in which A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, participated.

USSR EXHIBITION AT POZNAN FAIR OPENS

PM161043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Poznan Fair Has Opened"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun -- The traditional international fair opened in the Polish city of Poznan today. Taking part are over 1,600 firms and foreign trade organizations from 26 countries. Taking part in the fair's opening ceremony were members of the Polish party and state leadership and a visiting Soviet Government delegation headed by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In his speech Polish Foreign Trade Minister T. Nestorowicz stressed Poland's great interest in further intensifying cooperation with the socialist countries and developing trade and economic relations with other states.

The Soviet dnion has mounted a wide-ranging exhibition at the present fair with about 3,000 exhibits. The majority are innovations from USSR industry. They include automated lines, agricultural machinery, and consumer goods. A special section describes the economic achievements of the Soviet Ukraine.

The articles created on the basis of the CEMA countries' production-sharing on display in Poznan are an example of the successful development of socialist economic integration.

The members of the Polish leadership familiarized themselves with the Soviet exhibition, noting the high technical standard of the exhibits on display.

COMPARISON: POLISH AGENT ON RFE AS U.S. TOOL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 June on page 5 publishes a TASS report citing a Polish intelligence report linking Radio Free Europe with "American special services." This TASS report has been compared with the report published in the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages F 1 and 2 under the headline "Polish Agent on RFE as U.S. Policy Tool" and the following variations have been noted:

In paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the sentence beginning on line three: "Staff transfers at" to "National Security Council."

In paragraph eight, PRAVDA omits the sentence beginning on line eight: "The antisocialist elements in" to "gain financial aid."

On page F 2 the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the phrase beginning on line three: "and persistently publicizes" to "figures have admitted."

In the last paragraph, PRAVDA omits the first sentence: "Radio Free Europe's" to "'free' nor 'European.'"

DUTCH GOVERNMENT PLEDGE ON NATO MISSILES

PM170949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under the rubric "Week's Echo": "The Netherlanders Against the Missiles"]

[Text] The Hague, Jun -- Addressing the Second Chamber of parliament recently, Netherlands Prime Miniser Andreas van Agt announced that new parliamentary general elections are scheduled here for 8 September. Some time still remains before that date but the election struggle between the different parties is essentially already underway.

It was started off by the fall of the previous Netherlands coalition government. A cabinet consisting of representatives of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party [CDA], the Labor Party [PVDA] and the Democrats 1966 [D'66] had been formed after prolonged political maneuvers following the general elections in May last year. It lasted just a few months and collapsed because of the keen contradictions between the two biggest parties in it -- the CDA and the PVDA. Representatives of the CDA and D'66 have joined the provisional cabinet which is to administer the country until the new elections.

The government crisis has revealed with new force the profound problems now worrying the Netherlanders. In the domestic sphere there is the further aggravation of the economic crisis, the rise in the unemployment and inflation levels, the offensive against the working people's interests and gains. In the foreign policy sphere there is the Netherlands' policy on questions of preserving peace and the country's attitude toward the arms race which NATO is building up in Europe.

The fall of one Cabinet and the creation of a new one has failed to answer all these questions. Moreover, it has merely intensified the Netherlands public's anxiety. The PVDA, as part of the previous Cabinet, was the most consistent in opposing the deployment here of 48 cruise missiles, as demanded by the decision taken by NATO in 1979. As the PVDA leaders, and in particular, Max van den Berg, the party's chairman, have openly stated, the party's withdrawal from the government could be used by the Christian Democrats for the approval of the missile decision.

So far the Netherlands has refused to consent to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles. It links the taking of a definitive decision on this problem with the results of the Geneva talks between the United States and the USSR. This position by the Netherlands is angering Washington and the NATO leadership. Mounting pressure is being brought to bear on Amsterdam. Recent NATO sessions, including the meeting of heads of state and government of the bloc's countries in Bonn, have been seeking increasingly persistently to obtain the Netherlands' consent to the deployment of missiles and the beginning of practical preparation for this. The NATO strategists are obviously counting on wresting this agreement from the Netherlands now, in the complex situation on the eve of the elections, when the local parliament will be dissolved soon.

The Netherlands public has divined the dangerous maneuvers of the NATO militarists. Demonstrations against the nuclear threat have been sharply stepped up in the country. The democratic press and parliament have begun to appeal increasingly loudly for the renunciation once and for all of the deployment of missiles and many of the Netherlands' other nuclear pledges within the NATO framework. The anti-imperialist theme was also one of the basic ones at the recent municipal elections here. Many parties opposing the deployment of missiles gained even firmer support from the voters at these elections.

All this, together with the scope of the antiwar movement in the country, has forced the provisional government to give a clear reply to the questions worrying the Netherlanders. Announcing the date of the new elections, van Agt stated that his government would not alter the Netherlands' approach toward the missile issue. He gave assurances that preliminary work would not be initiated and the government would not consent without parliament's approval to the deployment of the cruise missiles.

In the opinion of local observers, this statement, made as it happens on the eve of the meeting of NATO heads of state and government in Bonn, was a victory for the Netherlands' peace-loving forces. It reflected the strength and influence of the very broad opposition in this country resisting plans to turn Europe into the arena of a "limited nuclear war." The representatives of almost all public circles -- communists and clergymen, women's organizations and trade unions, students and servicemen -- are protesting against this here. According to public opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of Netherlands people do not want the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

These feelings were demonstrated yet again on Saturday during the massive antiwar demonstration in Amsterdam keyed to U.S. President R. Reagan's visit to Europe. It was organized at the call of over 20 political parties, peace-loving movements, committees of solidarity with the Central American countries' liberation struggle and other public organizations. After a 90-minute march through the streets of Amsterdam in which several thousand people took part, the demonstratiors gathered in (Beursplein) Square. A meeting was held there in which representatives of the Netherlands public sharply protested Washington and NATO policy.

"Reagan has visited Europe to force his partners to support his militarist policy," a leaflet signed by the demonstration's organizers says. But representatives of Netherlands public have rejected the dangerous U.S. course. "We demand that the government and parliament resolutely oppose aggressive U.S. policy, take a definitive decision on the renunciation of the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands, and contribute to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe," were the demands enshrined in the leaflet.

Under these conditions the stand taken last week by the new Netherlands Government was a palpable blow to the NATO militarists' calculations. It has evoked a resounding echo both in the Netherlands itself and beyond. In particular, in neighboring Belgium which has also not given its official consent to the deployment of the new missiles.

PRAVDA ON DISSENSION IN SPANISH CP LEADERSHIP

PM171521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[Unnamed correspondent report: "Spanish Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Madrid 14 Jun -- A Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee plenum has been held here. It discussed the political situaton in the country, the results of the Andalusian autonomous parliament election in which Communists lost a considerable number of votes, as during the 1979 parliamentary election, as well as the situation in the party and the workers' commissions -- the trade union confederation.

The plenum was preceded by a 3-day session of the PCE Executive Committee at which a number of members of the party leadership seriously criticized the analysis by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carillo of the results of the Andalusia election. Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Workers' Commissions Confederation criticized party policy in the sphere of the trade union movement and declared his intention to leave the Executive Committee and concentrate his efforts totally on work within the trade union confederation. Nicolas Sartorius, party deputy general secretary, also resigned from his post.

After the acute polemic at the Executive Committee session S. Carrillo announced his resignation from the post of secretary general of the party and member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee did not accept the resignations of S. Carrillo or N. Sartorius.

Keen debate on the situation in the country and within the party was also launched at the Central Committee plenum. As the newspaper EL PAIS notes, in his speech S. Carrillo "admitted that one of his mistakes had been his inability to exert the necessary influence on the line of the workers commissions, which are an obstacle to the development of eurocommunist policy," as well as his "inability to convince broad party circles that the policy of cooperation between leftwing forces and the progressive bourgeoisie remains the only suitable policy."

Addressing the plenum, N. Sartorius stated: "The lamentable results which the Communist Party has had since its 10th congress must be recognized. They include a dangerous level of distintegration in the party, two election defeats, a fall in party membership and a loss of influence in the country. Furthermore, rank and file members are confused and disoriented; internal conflicts are continuing within the PCE and mistrust is increasing among representatives of the leadership." He admitted that the Andalusian election results reflect the party's position throughout the country.

After a 12-hour discussion the Central Committee plenum instructed the Executive Committee to prepare a resolution aimed at overcoming the crisis in the party. N. Sartorious and M. Camacho reaffirmed their resignations from their party posts. For his part, S. Carrillo said that he would withdraw his resignation.

ITALIAN FIRM TO SUPPLY FIBER MACHINERY

LD171652 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- A Soviet-Italian symposium on matters of cooperation in the field of chemical fiber production came to a close here today. It was attended by specialists of the Soviet Ministries of the Chemical and Light Industries as well as of the Italian firm Snia Viscosa. Within two days they considered a wide range of problems connected with the production of the acrylic staple fiber "velicren" at the Novopolotsk plant (Byelorussia) which is under construction. The output of the fiber is to be brought up to 34,000 tons a year by 1985. Equipment for the plant is being supplied by the Snia Viscosa which in return will be receiving part of the finished product.

The Soviet Union's first business contacts with this Italian firm were established about sixty years ago, but most actively they began developing in the post-war years. In the past thirty years the Snia Viscosa supplied the USSR with equipment for a number of plans to produce cellulose, artificial fiber, chemicals, aerosols in containers, etc.

GROMYKO MEETS JORDANIAN COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

LD180434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, has received Jordanian Foreign Minister al-Qasim in New York. During their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two men discussed bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest. Special attention was paid to the situation in the Near East.

TIKHONOV, JORDANIAN PREMIER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM171455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Jordanian Prime Minister M. Badran a telegram conveying congratulations and best wishes on the country's national holiday -- Independence Day and Army Day.

In a reply telegram M. Badran expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, wished the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that Soviet-Jordanian relations will continue to develop and strengthen.

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL, UNIFIL INACTION

LD171458 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- Israel is tightening the ring of siege around western Beirut, according to reports from Lebanon. Fighting is continuing in the capital's southern districts. Israeli commandos, acting in cooperation with right-Christian squads, yesterday captured the building of the natural sciences faculty of Beirut University located in the area of the international airport. Artillery exchanges were continuing in Beirut's southern suburbs this morning.

The threat of the Israeli invasion is still looming large over the city. A correspondent of the American CBS television network reported that there was a sceptical attitude in Beirut to the aggressor's assurances that the Israeli Army was not going to storm the Lebanese capital. The Israeli minister's promises not to go deeper into Lebanon than the 25-mile zone, which in fact had turned out to be 45 miles wide, were not forgotten in Beirut, the correspondent said.

House-to-house searches, round-ups and wholesale arrests were continuing in captured Lebanese territory. It is reported that, according to incomplete data, as many as over 6,000 people have been arrested there.

Groups of armed Israeli civilians crossed into Lebanese territory in the wake of the army, a pointer to Tel Aviv's intention to settle solidly in the captured Lebanese lands.

A correspondent of the American ABC TV network reported that U.S. President Reagan had sent Israeli Premier Begin in May 1981 a secret message regarding the situation in Lebanon, which in actual fact instigated Israel to launch the current aggression. It was precisely thanks to that message, the correspondent pointed out, that Israel had been absolutely confident that it could make the armed thrust into Lebanon without any fear of adverse measures on the part of the United States.

Preparations for the invasion of southern Lebanon were conducted during the entire past year and were carefully planned. Combat operations were practiced in advance with account taken of the experience of the 1973 war.

In particular, Israeli pilots underwent special training in order to be able to put anti-aircraft missiles installations in Al-Biqa' Valley out of action. The training took place in the Negev Desert, with use being made of specially built mock-ups. The United States, it has become known, conducted independent space and aerial intelligence surveys of the region during the fighting in Lebanon, thus giving assistance to the Israeli Air Force in performing combat missions and guiding planes to targets.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, made up of Norwegian, Irish, Dutch, Senegalese, French, Italian and other contingents, was not only inactive in the very beginning of the Israeli invasion and let the aggressor's troops go unimpeded through its zone, it is doing nothing also today when Israel is staging acts of aggression against the peaceful population of Lebanon.

ISRAEL HELPING U.S. GET FOOTHOLD IN MIDEAST

LD171928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Pavel Demchenko commentary]

[Text] Begin's visit to the United States is taking place against the background of crude Israeli banditry perpetrated on Lebanese soil. It reminds us yet again of the scale of the cooperation between the United States and Israel. In a meeting with journalists before his departure Begin stated plainly that he is counting on reaching agreement on the essence of the Near East problem, since both countries are pursuing the same fundamental aims.

What exactly are they? First of all, to eliminate the Palestine Liberation Organization as a military-political factor in the Near East and to destroy its main fighting body. Secondly, to create in Beirut the kind of Lebanese Government which will be ready to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel. Also, to weaken Syria and to oust its forces from Lebanon. They are there, as is known, under the flag of the Arab League. It is not difficult to understand that all this corresponds with the strategic designs of American imperialism, and at the same time serves as a precondition for the main thing, the introduction of American Armed Forces onto Lebanese soil. Remember, the Camp David agreements led to the appearance in the Sinai of American detachments forming part of the so-called multinational forces. Now it is proposed that such forces, but in even greater numbers, be brought into Lebanon, too, and of course their nucleus is to be formed by American units. Tel Aviv is stating this quite openly now. Thus Israel is helping Washington to consolidate its position on its Near East beachheads, first in the Sinai and now in Lebanon.

By all appearances it is in this the fundamental coincidence of aims lies, not at all in the search for a real Near East settlement and for the establishment of peace in that long-suffering part of the world. The division of labor is only really perceptible in one thing: The Israelis are perpetrating banditry, killing thousands and thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese; Washington, acting behind their backs, is supplying them with weapons and ammunition while protecting and defending its allies in the political arena. On the whole, this is all shaping up into a single aggressive course against the Arabs and the national liberation movement, a course which cannot solve the real problems of the Near East but which is exacerbating the situation there even more and is intensifying the peoples' hatred both of Israel and of the United States.

INVASION CULMINATION OF PRIOR OUTRAGES

PM171113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 3

[L. Koryavin "International Review: "Near East: Conspiracy of Imperialism"]

[Text] Israel has brought down its mailed fist on Lebanon. Death and destruction have come to its long-suffering land.

Aggressors usually gamble on a "blitzkreig." Israel, too, was counting on a "lightning victory." But the distance from the start to the finish has proved exhausting for the invaders and has been strewn with corpses. Tel Aviv has met with a rebuff and, instead of an "easy outing," has become bogged down in protracted fighting.

Israel invaded Lebanon to realize a number of criminal goals. First of all, it must be emphasized that all the military actions conducted by Tel Aviv in the Near East -- whether the 1967 aggression or the 1973 war -- have had definite strategic designs -- above all, to strike at the Arab people's progressive gains and the national liberation processes occurring in the Arab East. On this plane Israel acted in unison with the policy of the United States and other Western powers which disliked the social and political changes taking place in the Near East. And they began to use Israel as their "assault detachment" and as a "regional policeman" protecting their interests and, most importantly, the interests of their monopoly capital and oil monopolies. It was no coincidence that progressive circles in the Arab world described the Israeli aggression as "imperialist aggression."

Israel is pursuing the same ends in Lebanon, where active forces of the Arab peoples' national liberation movement are concentrated. They are marching in the front ranks of fighters against imperialism and Zionism, against the policy of separate deals which they are implementing in the Near East and the policy of capitulationism. For long years the Palestine liberation movement and Lebanon's national patriots have been waging a consistent struggle against Israeli plans to establish a "new order" in the Near East, resulting in hundreds of thousands of Palestinians being driven from their land by force.

A statement cited in the document "Origins and History of the Palestine Problem," published by the United Nations, is very significant. It relates to the time of the Arabs' expulsion from Palestine and belongs to M. Begin, then still a lone terrorist who had not yet taken the helm of an entire "terrorist state": "We must understand that this country is not big enough for both peoples.... The only solution is Palestine without Arabs.... There is no other way than to deport the Arabs to neighboring countries -- all without exception. Not one village, not one tribe must remain here...."

As is known, after the Israeli extremists expelled them en masse from Palestine, the Arabs dispersed to a number of neighboring countries. A large number of Palestinian refugees settled in Lebanon, where they began living in camps like Bidonvilles, deprived of elementary conditions for normal human life.

The Palestinians and their leaders at once declared that they considered their stay in Lebanon temporary. They emphasized that they would respect and observe its laws. Israel, on the contrary, considered the Palestinians' expulsion to neighboring Arab countries not temporary but permanent. Suggestions began to be heard there that "the refugees must be assimilated in Lebanon and other states," must be "absorbed" as an entire people and must forever forget about having their own national home. These statements were made with a definite aim: first, to bury the Palestinian problem forever and, second, with the intention of causing the Palestinians to clash with the local population of the same Lebanon. This was being implemented as part of an overall plan to split Arab unity and weaken the Arab ranks of fighters against Israeli expansionism.

Naturally, the Palestinian people rose to defend their righteous cause and did not abandon the aims of creating their own national state. In this they met with the support of the overwhelming majority of Arab countries and broad circles of the world public. The PLO was created and became the Palestinian Arabs' sole legitimate representative. Its leading organs were set up in Lebanon, and the PLO's relations with that country were governed by the Cairo Agreement of 3 November 1969. This stated the Palestinian organizations' right to be on Lebanese soil and the Palestinians' right to defend themselves with weapons against the encroachments of the Israeli aggressors and their agents.

Israel responded to all this with fixed bayonets -- literally, not figuratively. Israeli military formations began perpetrating continuous provocations on the Lebanese border. It was in the Israeli and U.S. plans to sow dissension in Lebanon and provoke civil war there.

Tel Aviv and Washington took account of the fact that reaction -- for example, the rightwing Christian Qata'ib Party, with its nationalist concepts -- had taken a negative attitude to the presence of Palestinian refugees on Lebanese soil, deliberately forgetting that Israel was to blame for it. And those who conceived the conspiracy against the Palestinians attempted to use the Qadai'ib and other reactionary forces to defeat the Palestinian resistance movement. Here a plan was drawn up to place the Palestinians "between the hammer and the anvil": Phalangist detachments were to attack them from the north to drive the Palestinians under the caterpillar tracks of Israeli tanks advancing from the south. The aim was to "grip in a vise" and destroy the PLO forces. Indeed, if we turn to the chronicle of past events, we will see that every round of the armed skirmishes that have gripped Beirut and other cities in the country has always coincided with Israeli military raids in southern Lebanon.

But the Palestinian movement held out in the long and bloody struggle against the rightwing Christian parties' armed formations. It was not alone. Lebanon's national patriotic forces came to its assistance.

On seeing that it was impossible to rout the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces with the forces of Lebanese reaction, Tel Aviv decided to act still more energetically itself. In March 1978 its troops undertook wide-scale intervention in southern Lebanon. There then followed a whole series of new provocations, and now there is today's apotheosis of outrages and crimes: An 80,000-strong Israeli Army has invaded Lebanon.

Tel Aviv's aggression is not only directed against PLO military formations. Palestinian settlements are ruthlessly being wiped off the face of the earth, and women, old people and children are dying. Bombs and shells are also sowing death among the peaceful Lebanese population. The tragedy of Lebanon has shaken the world. How can one resign oneself to the fact that events are happening toward the end of the 20th century which resemble the barbarians' raids, the Crusaders' campaigns and the criminal essence of the fascist plans to dominate other peoples? What Israel is perpetrating on Lebanese soil is not just an aggressive action but an unconcealed act of genocide, when the physical annihilation of an entire people takes place.

Israel would like to bring Lebanon to its knees so that it will surrender and conclude with it something like the humiliating Camp David treaty. At the same time the danger is arising that Tel Aviv will implement the same ambitious annexationist plans on Lebanese soil as has occurred with respect to East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

With the capture of Lebanese territories Israel is also building perfidious designs on Syria. Advancing into the regions of Hasbayya and Marj'Uyun, Israeli units are spreading out along the Syrian border, taking up advantageous positions and moving closer and closer to the Syrian capital Damascus from the western flank.

It is impossible not to connect Israel's invasion of Lebanon with the policy being pursued in the Near East by the United States, for the seeds of the present Lebanese tragedy were sown on the White House lawn, where the ceremony of the American-Israeli-Egyptian compact took place. The strategic design of the separate Camp David deal boiled down to the following: It was necessary to wrest Egypt from the ranks of the resistance to Israel, secure its "southern flank" and thereby release large Israeli military contingents for Tel Aviv to use for strikes against other Arab countries and the Palestinian resistance movement. And that is what happened: Israeli formations withdrew from Sinai. Their place was taken by American troops sheltered by the flag of the "multinational force." The aggressor's hands were untied, and he implemented his infamous doctrine of "leaving Sinai in order to enter Lebanon."

Thus, the Israeli aggression was both a direct result of Camp David and a consequence of the strategic cooperation agreement concluded between Washington and Tel Aviv. The aggression is a shameful symbol of the American-Israeli military alliance. Both sides are trying to derive benefit form it: Israel is seeking with Washington's tacit consent to physically destroy the Palestinian movement, while the powerful transatlantic patron is seeking ways to extend its military presence in the Near East.

It is no coincidence that reports have appeared in the press that the United States is not averse to deploying its contingents in Lebanon under cover of the same figleaf of a "multinational force" supposedly designed to serve the aims of maintaining "peace" and "order."

The United States has long viewed Lebanon as a strategic objective which can be used in the struggle against the national liberation processes occurring in the Arab East. One remembers the events of July 1958, when the United States intervened by landing Marines on the Lebanese coast. According to the plans of Washington strategists, they were designed to be a "threatening factor," a "show of force" directed against the popular disturbances which occurred in Lebanon and the revolutionary transformations which embraced a whole series of Arab countries. So the Israelis, who have committed barbarous aggression against Lebanon, today had someone's example to follow, as the saying goes....

The United States together with Tel Aviv also sided with Lebanese reaction in the war played out in Lebanon in 1975. Former CIA agent (U. Ivlend) documentarily exposed U.S. intrigues in Lebanon in the book "Houses of Cards: America's Failures in the Near East." The author's competence is in no doubt: He worked for almost 30 years in a number of Near East states, carrying out missions for the American spy department and the Pentagon. (Ivlend) frankly admitted that his functions included "direct interference in Lebanon's internal affairs." He testified that CIA agents were behind those who trained the muzzles of guns on Palestinian refugee camps.

The present Israeli aggression in Lebanon has left us in no doubt that Washington is purusing an anti-Arab policy in the Near East. It is unilaterally arming Israel and trying to cover up its outrages, while the U.S. representative on the Security Council vetoes the resolution demanding that the highhanded Tel Aviv invaders be stopped. And it is no coincidence that world public opinion describes the United States as an accessory to aggression, which must share full responsibility with Tel Aviv for the bloody crimes being perpetuated in Lebanon.

Israel took the time factor into account in attacking Lebanon. It committed the aggression at a time when the United States is deliberately fueling international tension and increasingly loudly declaring its aims of global supremacy. Tel Aviv is emulating the United States, which is itself today proclaiming entire continents zones of its "strategic interests." The Tel Aviv "hawks" perceive as a military command the words of American Secretary of State Haig: "The U.S. hour has struck in the Near East." The Israeli invaders are "inspired" by Britain's interventionist actions in the Malvinas Islands and by imperialism's whole policy aimed at struggling against awakened peoples.

Tel Aviv has also tried to take advantage of the complex situation which has taken shape in the Arab world as a result of implementing the Camp David compact. The separate deal, as is known, has split the Arab countries' unity and weakened the ranks of the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist front. Nor does Israeli propaganda conceal its satisfaction in connection with the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict and the tension which has arisen in Syrian-Iraqi and Syrian-Jordanian relations. This is why it is now more important than ever to restore and strengthen the unity of the Near East peoples and why the Arab states need to coordinate their activity for the defense of their national interests and for successful struggle to liquidate the consequence of Israeli aggression and imperialism's intrigues.

And now about one more important aspect connected with the events in Lebanon. The Camp David agreements, as is known, are designed not to reconcile Israel with Arab countries but to establish its supremacy over them. The idea has long been nurtured that Israel must be a kind of "regional mother country" in the Near East and the Arab states its raw material appendages and suppliers of cheap manpower. This "mother country" intends to place the entire region's economy and financial institutions under its own control and to monopolize trade between the Near East and the rest of the world.

As is known, Beirut was for a long time the chief business and financial center of the Near East. An endless stream of goods passed through it from the West to neighboring Arab countries. It had dozens of banks and insurance companies and earned huge dividends as "middleman state." Not the least reason why Israel set itself the aim of "destroying Beirut" was its desire to take from the Lebanese capital its laurels as the Near East's chief commercial center. An alternative was prepared: Instead of Beirut, the Israelis reckoned on turning their own port of Haifa into the "maritime gateway" to the Near East. And the revenue from the transit of goods through it from America, Europe and Japan to the countries of the Near and Middle East and the revenue from financial and insurance operations was, according to the Israeli moneybags' plans, to accumulate in their safes. Naturally, this latterday "business center" would be very closely linked with imperialist monopolies and, moreover, would be subject to their diktat and rule. This plan is the fruit of the same Camp David schemes providing for the Arab countries' capitulation to Israel and its patrons in both military and economic respects.

Today's tragic events show that the forces of imperialism and its agents are implementing a direct conspiracy in the Near East. Its aims are extensive: to strengthen the chief U.S. outpost in this region -- Israel -- and rout the active detachments of the Arab peoples' national liberation movement, above all, the Palestinian resistance, and to extend the American military presence and thereby deprive the Arab countries of sovereignty by subjecting them to the diktat of imperialist monopolies and placing their very rich natural resources under Western control.

The tactics of implementing this conspiracy is extensive, too. Today's bloody aggression by Israel in Lebanon is one of its constituent parts.

USSR 'VIGILANTLY FOLLOWING' LEBANON DEVELOPMENTS

PM171223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading "The United States is Responsible"]

[Text] 14 Jun -- On 14 June the aggressor's troops came close to Beirut international airport, practically joined up with the rightwing Christian forces which control eastern Beirut and, as General Eytan, Israeli Army chief of staff, boasted, "cut off the Lebanese capital" from other regions of the country. Israeli tanks have occupied the Beirut suburb of Ba'abda, where the presidential palace is located, and are now 200 meters from the palace.

According to the Palestinian WAFA agency the Israeli command is concentrating its force in the Ba'abda-al-Hadath region, preparing to storm western districts of Beirut. "There is no doubt," a correspondent for America's NBC television notes, "that Israel has used the cease-fire to bring its tanks up to the Lebanese capital."

The Lebanese Government has formed a Committee of National Salvation. It includes representatives of the country's leading political parties and organizations. Lebanese President Sarkis heads the committee.

The western part of Beirut is constantly being subjected to barbaric bombings from the air and shelling from the sea and land. "As a result of the Israeli troops' wide use of cluster bombs obtained from the United States," the correspondent for Britain's newspaper THE GUARDIAN stresses in his report, "terrible losses have been inflicted on the civilian population." "The Israelis," a correspondent for French Television Channel 2 notes, "are using ball-bearing and cluster bombs, which are intended as antipersonnel weapons and not for use against military targets. Israel is in effect exterminating a whole people, destroying Beirut with all its population." Many districts of the Lebanese capital have been reduced to ruins and the hospitals have not the time to help the wounded.

"The number of casualties cannot yet be calculated," New York TIMES observer A. Lewis writes today. "The Israeli authorities have declared the occupied regions of Lebanon closed to the press, in an attempt to stem the flow of reports about the damage done there and stifle the angry reaction of the world public. But what we already know is simply shattering. In Beirut alone, according to U.S. State Department figures, more than 10,000 civilians have been killed or wounded."

The Israeli military, armed to the teeth by the United States, is now carrying out punitive operations to "subdue" the Palestinians and Lebanese.

Special responsibility for the Israeli aggressors' bloody onslaughts on the peaceful population of Lebanon and for the ending of Tel Aviv's aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops rests with the United States. But as yet Washington has in effect not even condemned Israel's intervention. U.S. Vice President Bush assured the leaders of Jewish and Zionist organizations in the United States that the Reagan administration has no intention of taking any discriminatory steps or imposing sanctions against Israel. Although the U.S. representative voted in the Security Council for a resolution making provision for the "speedy, unconditional withdrawal" of Israeli troops from Lebanon, Washington has done nothing to persuade Israel to fulfill that resolution.

The Israeli leaders, encouraged by Washington, are now making increasingly brazen demands. The Begin government has declared that it will not withdraw Israeli forces from Lebanon until so-called "security zones" are created there, extending for 45 km from the Israeli-Lebanese border, and until Syrian troops leave Lebanon and the "PLO infrastructure in regions now controlled by Israel" is completely eliminated. Finally Israel, evidently following Washington's prompting, insists on the replacement of the UN forces in Lebanon with so-called "international force," whose backbone, as ABC television notes, must come from the U.S. Armed Forces.

At a press conference in Bonn the other day, U.S. Secretary of State Haig officially stated that the U.S. Government is examining the question of its participation in international forces in Lebanon.

All these Israeli demands, the press reports, will be transmitted to Lebanon and Syria by White House envoy Habib, whose current "peace making" mission boils down to imposing Israeli-American diktat on the Arabs.

The reaction of Western countries, first and foremost the United States, in no way hinders Israel in implementing the planned aims of the invasion of Lebanon. That is what Israeli military figures say in assessing the stance of Western countries.

In implementing its plans Israel is taking advantage of the fact that a number of Arab countries are basically looking with indifference on the destruction of Palestinians in Lebanon.

The Americans are trying to resolve the Near East problem within the framework of Camp David, A. Farhat, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, stated. They hope that with the elimination of the PLO -- the main barrier on this path -- they will be able to involve Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and other Arab countries in a settlement on the lines of Camp David.

The Soviet Union is vigilantly following the development of the situation in that region, which is in close proximity to its southern borders.

IRANIAN FORCES, KORDISH REBELS CLASHES REPORTED

PM171251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Fighting Continues"]

[Text] Tehran, 14 Jun -- Fierce fighting is continuing in Iranian Kordestan between government forces and Kordish rebels.

According to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 40 rebels have been killed and many wounded in the past few days in Mahabad and surrounding districts. Losses of government forces number 10 dead and 45 wounded.

NAVAL SQUADRON ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

PM171513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by correspondent Cdr L. Buchinaskiy: "Soviet Ships in Angola"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jun -- A detachment of Soviet warships has arrived in the People's Republic of Angola on an official friendly visit. The national salute rang out in the Port of Luanda. Detachment Commander Vice Adm A. Kalinin met with leaders of the Angolan Armed Forces and representatives of local official organs and laid a wreath on the tomb of the republic's first president, Agostinho Neto.

The program for the Angola visit is full and varied. The Soviet seamen will see the sights in Luanda, familiarize themselves with the achievements of the freedom-loving Angolan people, who are proceeding along the path of building socialism, and meet Angolan seamen and participate in athletic competitions. Angolan seamen and people living in Luanda will visit the Soviet warships.

SIAD BARRE REGIME IN SOMALIA CRITICIZED

EA142052 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[From the "East Africa Last Week" program]

[Text] Seven prominent Somali officials have been arrested in Mogadishu, including Ismail Ali Abokor, Omar Arteh Ghalib, Omar Haji Mohamed and Mohamed Adan Sheikh Mahmud. REUTERS reports that the arrests are a result of great disappointment by the masses in the pro-American policy pursued by the regime under Mohamed Siad Barre. Our commentator, Georgiy Tanov, has this to say:

The policy followed by this regime is purely militaristic. Its policy has different interests than the country from which it takes orders. The regime controlled by Mohamed Siad Barre is trying very hard to prolong its existence. Washington has had the opportunity to station many rescue forces in Somalia. Experience has shown that any developing country which fosters closer military relations with the United States brings rapid losses upon itself.

Therefore, Somalia cannot benefit from such closeness. Such an action would harm her economy. All hopes to secure economic assistance have proven futile. Other Western countries are not too keen on putting their money into the Somali economy. As the New York TIMES said, Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia greatly depleted Somalia's reserves. This has made it difficult to implement several small projects in the country. According to the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, the Siad Barre regime uses 35 percent of its income on military expenditure.

AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL magazine, published in London, stated that commodity prices in Somalia have risen sharply, while the value of the currency has fallen. Other problems facing Somalia include unemployment and [words indistinct] livestock reared by thousands of Somali nomads. The Somali regime, which has no support whatsoever from the majority of (?society), is based on nepotism and thus tramples on the stated progressive principles of the revolution. Social movements, which include youth, women's and [word indistinct] organizations, have almost ceased to function. At the same time, censorship of the news has been encouraged.

The close military ties between Mohamed Siad Barre's clique and the United States and the expansionist policy pursued by Somalia have put the regime in a difficult position and marred its relations with OAU member states. Most of the people in Somalia believe that there is no guarantee attached to the regime's efforts to solve the country's internal and external problems by strengthening military ties with the United States. For this reason, dissatisfaction with the regime's activities is increasing among the people. The suppression of opposition movements, changes in administrative organs and the arrest of the regime's opponents only seem to bring benefits to [words indistinct].

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD ELECTORATE MEETING

LD171826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The pre-election campaign for the elections to local authority organs -- the soviets of people's deputies -- is now in its final phase in our country. Meetings of candidates with the electorate are taking place in the towns.

Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, who has been nominated as a candidate in the elections for Leningrad Oblast and city soviets, addressed the electorate in Leningrad today. He characterized in detail the lines of further economic and social development for Leningrad and its oblast and stressed the importance of speeding up scientific-technical progress, continuing various economic measures and raising the efficiency and quality of all work.

Over the past few days election candidates have had meetings with the electorate in Khabarovsk, Izhevsk, Makharadze and other towns.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS TAMBOVSKAYA OBLAST PLENUM

LD171634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The working people of Tambovskaya Oblast consider it their heartfelt cause to fulfill the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum. This was stressed today at a plenum of the party obkom, at which the results of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks set in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were discussed.

Chief attention in the report by Comrade Khomyakov, first secretary of the party obkom, and in other speeches was devoted to the reserves for raising the efficiency of agricultural production, which are not as yet used to full capacity in the oblast. In recent years the development of arable and stock farming has slowed, and there is not the proper return from the large capital investment.

Those taking part in the plenum made a critical analysis of the missed opportunities and made a number of practical proposals. In the current 5-year period it is planned to increase annual average grain crop production in Tambovskaya Oblast by 23 percent compared with the 10th 5-year period, to increase that of sugar beet by 80 percent, and that of potatoes by more than 70 percent. The volume of meat production should rise by 36 percent compared with 1981, and that of milk by 24 percent.

The realism of the plans put forward, as was stressed at the plenum, depends now upon practical organization, political leadership, and harmonized co-operation of all parts of the agro-industrial complex. Every fourth Communist in Tambovskaya Oblast is engaged in agricultural production, and for this reason it is very important to help party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to raise their role in achieving good results.

Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the Tambovskaya Oblast plenum.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM

LD080928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The results of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of republic party organizations in fulfilling its decisions are the subjects at today's plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. A report was delivered by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic's Communist Party. The same theme is on the agenda at a meeting of the Brest party aktiv.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES PATRIARCH PIMEN 17 JUN

LD171710 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov today received the Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen and Metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia Filaret.

They informed the head of the Soviet Government of the results of the work of the world conference "religious leaders of the world against nuclear threat", which was held in Moscow.

Patriarch Pimen said among other things: "Let me, esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich, to hand over to you, on behalf of the participants in the world conference, the appeal to all governments of the world, and also other concluding documents, adopted by us, and express the hope that the stand of religious leaders representing hundreds of millions believers, which was expounded in the documents, will be taken into account by its merit by the Government of the USSR.

A time of the continuing aggravation of international tension, of inestimable significance for the world is the calm, firm, consistent peaceful foreign-policy course of our great motherland which strives to prevent the outburst of an annihilating nuclear war.

We highly appreciate the selfless work being done for the good of our motherland and for preservation and consolidation of peace by the head of our state Leonid Brezhnev. We warmly wish dear Leonid Ilich good health, further blessed successes in his lofty activities and many years of life."

During the talk Nikolay Tikhonov said that the present-day international situation now calls more imperatively than ever before for unity of all peace forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament and international security. This is being increasingly realized by millions of people of various political views and world outlook.

Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session and the obligation of the Soviet Union, expressed in the message, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, is a new major step aimed at improving the international situation.

The Soviet Government treats with respect the peace-making activities of religious organizations, one of the manifestation of which was the holding of the international conference of religious leaders.

Present at the meeting was Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Council For Religious Affairs under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

ROSTOV LEADER ON SUPPORTING PRIVATE PLOTS

PM171019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by N. Ivanitskiy, chairman of Rostovskiy Oblispolkom: "Important Reserve"]

[Excerpts] The materials of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the report delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are the focus of every worker's attention. Special interest is generated among those who can and want to manage their own private subsidiary farm by the lines in the USSR Food Program which directly state: One of the main avenues in the work at the present stage is the creation of conditions for ensuring that every family living in the countryside can have a private plot and keep livestock and poultry.

A village meeting was held recently in our area on the Don, in the hamlet of Kalmykov. There was a discussion of the initiative of the working people of Matveyevo-Kurganskiy and Kagalnitskiy Rayons, who have decided this year to more than double milk sales to the state, to increase the sale of eggs by 50 percent and to step up purchases of other surplus produce on private subsidiary farms.

This good example has generated a lively response. The meeting was attended by representatives of all families. The talk was businesslike and committed. People made practical proposals and were interested in what assistance the kolkhoz board would give them in providing them with livestock and poultry, how the purchase of surplus produce would be organized and what commodities in increased demand could be acquired in the cooperative system under the barter trade procedure. Exhaustive answers were given to these and other questions by A. Lipchanskiy, chairman of the village soviet ispolkom, and Ye. Dikiy, chairman of the kolkhoz board.

There was talk of raising livestock and poultry on a contract basis, for which it was proposed to involve pensioners and housewives more actively and to help them in transporting fodder and plowing their private plots. The initiative of the inhabitants of the Krasnokrymskiy Village Soviet territory in Nyasnikovskiy Rayon, who suggested aiming to ensure that every village household has a cow, was supported.

I am talking in such detail about the meeting at the Kalmykov hamlet because such meetings have become traditional in our oblast and are held every year in all settlements, hamlets and villages. They sum up publicly the results of their work and discuss new tasks. Taking account of citizens' comments and proposals, measures are outlined for the further development of private subsidiary farms. For many years now there has been competition among village and settlement soviets on the Don to attain the best results. The ways and forms of developing citizens' subsidiary farms are discussed at soviet sessions and executive committee and deputies' group sessions. Every year the party obkom and the oblispolkom, in a joint resolution, define targets for each rayon for the sale of young livestock and poultry to kolkhozes, workers and employees.

Last year, for instance, under this resolution the population was able to acquire 656,000 piglets, and 33.6 million chicks, ducklings and goslings. Last year alone the number of cows on private farms increased by 6,500. As well as increasing the livestock and poultry population the deputies are displaying concern to supply them with fodder. As a rule the kolkhozes and sovkhozes earmark hayfields, pastures and sectors where the inhabitants can cultivate fodder beet on a shared basis. Last year livestock and poultry owners were sold 211,000 tons of coarse fodder.

I want to stress that at the citizen's meetings pledges have been adopted to increase the sale of surplus agricultural produce from private subsidiary farms by 50-100 percent this year. It is planned to purchase over 80,000 tons of milk, or at least 700 kg per cow.

In the development of this good initiative we have our leading lights whose example and experience serve as a guideline. In Peschanokopskiy, Salskiy, Yegorlykskiy, Millerovskiy, Kagalnitskiy, Matveyevo-Kurganskiy and a number of other rayons milk purchases per cow are 220-500 kg per year. The results are even higher in some village soviets. Thus in the Krasnopolyanskiy Village Soviet area of Peschanokopskiy Rayon, 3 years ago the deputies initiated oblast competition for the development of subsidiary farms. The population actively supported them. They began with little, but now there are two cows for every three households here. Last year 700 kg of milk was sold per cow. Nonetheless, this important work being performed fruitfully by no means everywhere. The villages and hamlets of Belokalitvinskiy, Veselovskiy, Dubovskiy and several other rayons are lagging behind markedly.

It is said that words teach but examples attract. Practice convincingly confirms the truth of this popular saying. The success of the Krasnopolyanskiy Village Soviet is largely explained by the fact that ispolkom chairman V. Filshin, kolkhoz chairman V. Mazur and sovkhoz director B. Potanin keep livestock and poultry themselves. It is easier for them to persuade people on the basis of their own experience. There is one more, no less important, factor. Where the leaders act in coordination, together, success is assured. Characteristic in this respect is the experience of the Novo-Yegorlykskiy Village Soviet deputies. B. Kucma, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz, and A. Lotnik, chairman of the ispolkom, have been able by their joint efforts to creat normal conditions there for raising livestock and poultry and selling surpluses. For instance, reception points have been organized at various places in the village for handing over milk. Collectors have been assigned horse-drawn vehicles. Now they tour their sectors morning and evening and take in the milk directly at people's homes. Milk purchases have risen sharply.

In promoting the development of private subsidiary farms the deputies pay special attention to increasing the production of stockraising output, but they do not forget either the development of fruit and vegetable growing. We now have 337 partnerships uniting about 70,000 horticulturalists. City-dwellers are being drawn to the land increasingly. And we direct them first of all toward potato growing. The ispolkoms earmark for collective vegetable gardens lands on city limits which are still vacant for various reasons or which have not been built on.

However, it must be admitted that we also have leaders who do not pay attention to the development of subsidiary farms, who fail to earmark pastures for them, who do not supply transport for milk collectors and who only sell young livestock and poultry to the population under pressure from the soviets. The Dubovskiy Rayon leaders are rightly criticized for this. But they are not the sole culprits. Almost half the farms in the rayon are sheep-raising farms under the jurisdiction of the Ovtseprom trust. Last year they all failed to fulfill the plan for buying milk from the population. But the trust leaders tolerated this. The oblispolkom issued a stern warnning to Ovtserprom director N. Svistunov concerning his responsibility for the development of private subsidiary farms and demanded that vigorous steps be taken to eliminate the shortcomings.

Enormous changes have taken place in the life of the countryside. Most grain growers, livestock raisers and horticulturalists now handle sophisticated machinery. But if you turn to the private farm of a mechanic or operator, everything is still done the old way there. Private plots are cultivated as our grandfathers used to farm. Animals are also tended in the old-fashioned way. That is one reason why a proportion of rural inhabitants, primarily young people, avoid private subsidiary farms. The time has come to engage in earnest in the mechanization of labor-intensive processes on these farms. This is not only of great economic but also of social significance. Less time will be required for cultivating a private plot, and a person will be able to devote more effort to social production.

For many years now there has been talk of developing various small-scale equipment. Experimental models are occasionally produced. But most often they remain only prototypes and never reach those who need this equipment. On the Don we have protective forest strips covering over 200,000 hectares. It is here that hay for privately owned livestock is most frequently gathered. There is not much room to turn between the trees with a scythe. But a small automatic mower would fit the bill. A small-scale sowing machine, cultivator and fodder production machinery are needed. And one more comment. In setting up the production of small-scale equipment we must provide for the development of a network for its rental. Not everyone can buy this machinery!

The household plot needs not only equipment but an ordinary spade, rake and ax. They cannot always be bought. The recent oblast soviet session discussed the question of increasing the production of these and other consumer goods. I remember the stores used to sell small separators. Now they are impossible to find. But the need for them is great, particularly in remote villages and hamlets. How much milk we still lose there in warm summer weather! Domestic separators would make it possible to preserve valuable produce. Obviously we must also think about developing thermoses and small refrigerators.

There are horses on many of our kolkhozes. They are used successfully in all operations which do not require powerful equipment, including on subsidiary farms. They could be used to plow a vegetable garden, transport fodder, and purchase surplus products directly at homes. We are now concerned to increase the number of horses on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Procurement workers need specialized transport, storehouses, and refrigerated rooms. I think that the decision to issue grain as wages to people taking an active part in raising and bringing in the harvest on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes will be a very great help to the development of private farms.

Vegetable gardens and orchards, livestock and poultry on private subsidiary farms are part of our nationwide wealth. They are an important and substantial reserve for increasing the production of foodstuffs. And the oblast's soviets see their task in making fuller use of this reserve.

PRAVDA EXAMINES ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

PM160941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof B. Morozov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Public Organizations in the Political System of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] "The masses' living creativity is a basic factor in the makeup of the new public" -- that is how V.I. Lenin expressed one of the main features of socialism as long ago as the earliest days after October (Complete Collected Works, vol 35, p 57). Nearly 65 years of experience of nationwide struggle for socialism and communism have given this feature rich, diverse and living content.

An integral component of the Soviet political system and an important means of further developing socialist democracy, involving increasingly broad masses in administration and improving collectivist relationships is public organizations, mass associations of working people. The 26th CPSU Congress gave a high assessment of the role of trade unions, the Komsomol and other forms of organization of the masses' social activeness; at the same time the need to improve their work was noted.

1.

Public organizations under socialism, uniting people in order to attain certain goals and satisfy their material, social and spiritual interests, are diverse in their functions and tasks. But they are all characterized by one fundamental feature: They accustom citizens to active, self-sufficient participation in the resolution of problems in state and public life and serve the good of man and the cause of communist building. The combine the aims of the whole people with specific tasks, the interests of different groups of the population with the interests of society as a whole.

In a certain sense the soviets of peoples' deputies -- the plenipotentiary organs of the state of the whole people -- are also public, independent [samodeyatelnyy] organizations, since they group a broad aktiv around themselves and combine representative democracy with the direct democratic approach of the masses' day-to-day social creativity.

But the similarity between soviets and public organizations is not confined to this. The biggest mass associations have broad powers in the administration of various spheres and sectors of public life and possess the constitutionally enshrined right to initiate legislation. State and economic organs are in many cases obliged to coordinate their actions with these associations.

The USSR Constitution makes provisions for participation by mass organization in the activity of the Soviet state of the whole people. For instance, elections to soviets at all levels are carried out with their active participation. Many of them, as the current election campaign testifies, are represented in electoral commissions at all levels, have the right to nominate candidates and, naturally, utilize that right. The opinion of public organizations also carries weight in the preparation of new laws and other regulations.

The Communist Party constantly points out the growing role of public organizations and the need to step up their activity. The 26th CPSU Congress noted, for instance, that although Soviet trade unions have extremely extensive rights, they still sometimes lack initiative in utilizing these rights. They are not always persistent on questions of the fulfillment of collective contracts or on work safety and they still react in a feeble way to instances of violations of labor legislation, bureaucracy and red tape. The congress noted the need for more active influence by trade unions and labor collectives on the resolution of all questions affecting Soviet people's work, lives and living conditions and broader participation in production planning and management, cadre selection and placement and the efficient utilization of enterprise and organization resources. The party struggles persistently and consistently to ensure that all public organizations make fuller use of their rights and potential in the cause of improving people's lives, increasing social production efficiency and speeding up communist building.

The role and influence of public organizations could be very great. Suffice it to say, for instance, that the USSR trade unions unite 130 million people; that means more than 750,000 primary and 570,000 shop trade union organizations and more than 3 million trade union groups. And could not such powerful organizations as the scientific and technical societies and the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers, which unite many millions of highly qualified, expert, creative people, utilize their rights and potential in the cause of combining science with production more boldly and with greater initiative?

Public organizations operate more successfully, the better they combine the interests of the population groups they represent with the life and development of society as a whole, with state tasks and with the party's plans.

In the Soviet political system, mass associations of working people act as a channel of communication between various groups within society and the party and state. "The party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Trade Union Congress, "has always advocated that every public organization, including, of course, trade unions, should fulfill its functions as well as possible and reflect as fully as possible -- as V.I. Lenin put it -- how the masses live and what is troubling them. After all, the party and state are thereby enabled to express more fully in their policy the will and interests of the people and of all strata of our society."

The formation and expression of public opinion and the mobilization of people for the practical resolution of questions of prime interest for a given association are also an important function of public organizations. Each new upsurge in the people's initiative and the concentration of mass forces on important tasks of general significance are expressed in public movements.

That is the role of new initiatives in socialist competition, the mass struggle for savings and against thriftlessness or, for instance, the Komsomol's organization of active participation by young people in the 5-year plan's shock construction projects, in technical creativity and so forth.

Such public movements, born within particular mass associations, can themselves act as the source of new public organizations. That is how permanent production conferences, various forms of team management and team councils, councils of innovators, public economic analysis bureaus and many voluntary societies and associations have emerged in our country in the last 25 years. As a result more and more new strata of life and more and more questions of mass interest are the targets of collectively organized action.

A conclusion can be drawn from this about another function of public organizations -- perhaps the most important. This is the upsurge of social activeness in an increasingly wide range of people, since it is participation in practical actions which forms the prop of communist education and the formation of such qualities as initiative, collectivism, the desire for innovation, the struggle against shortcomings, concern for the public good, patriotism and good citizenship. Social activeness proper is inconceivable without these qualities. Participation in the work of mass associations is a good school for transforming concern for the common good into habits and demands.

The educational function of children's adolescent and youth organizations is particularly evident: In these organizations children, adolescents and young men and women acquire the habits of public, collective work and self-discipline and learn to resolve independently their own problems -- problems specific to the younger generation -- and to participate as much as they can in the affairs of the whole people. In brief, to live by the laws and rules of socialist democracy. This independence and initiative on the part of public organizations -- not only those for young people -- are particularly valuable: After all, the durability of desirable qualities cultivated in a person is directly dependent on how actively and with what degree of commitment he takes part in common affairs.

In our country the masses' initiative has given rise to many forms of democratic participation by citizens in society's life and the management of its affairs. Every mass association makes a special, unique contribution to communist building, to the development of Soviet people's civic activeness and to the creation of an atmosphere of creativity, mutual respect and trust, a high sense of responsibility and collectivism.

There is an unceasing quest for new forms of participation by the population in public life and in the administration of its various aspects, a quest for new solutions to the tasks of the economic, social and cultural progress of developed socialism. The working people's political culture and social activeness are growing and great, multifaceted experience of mass social creativity is being accumulated.

2.

The extension of the sphere of operation of mass associations and the emergence of more and more forms of social activensss by various population groups resulting from the increasing complexity and richness of social ties and relationships persistently put forward the task of coordinating public organizations' efforts. This problem is resolved first and foremost by party organizations and soviets (particularly when it is a question of local associations or, for instance, of coordinating the efforts of various public organizations on the scale of a city, rayon or oblast). It must be borne in mind that the country now has about 100 all-union, more than 200 republican and approximately 800 local voluntary societies. A tremendous force!

The basic task of coordination is to enhance the effectiveness of the work of each mass-based organization and consequently to secure the success of the common cause. It is well known that there are over 20 different public organizations operating in the labor collectives which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, represent "the primary cell of our entire organism, not only economic but also political." But it is no secret that separate and uncoordinated actions and unnecessary duplication can frequently be observed in their work. A high degree of coordination must be attained between all links of the social mechanism, including the labor collective. Consideration of the real potential and functions of each public organization will help to elaborate a unified plan of action and to achieve constant coordination in fulfilling joint decisions.

A large part in coordinating the activity of the mass-based voluntary associations belongs primarily to the soviets of people's deputies and other organs of the Soviet state of all the people. And the reason is clear: After all, the activity of the public organizations, like that of the soviets, is determined by the principles of the USSR Constitution and socialist law as a whole, which are the same for the entire political system. This expresses in particular the omnipotence of the soviets, which unite around themselves all groups and strata of the population together with their voluntary organizations.

The initiative and creative activeness of the masses united by the soviets and public organizations (including voluntary organizations) are what will promote to a decisive degree the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Public organizations' efficiently organized, coordinated work gives scope for the display of citizens' initiatives, for the application and development of their abilities in sociopolitical activity; and the broad spectrum of their social rights and political freedoms guaranteed by the 1977 Soviet Constitution is being used increasingly fully.

At the same time, this also determines the growth of the civic responsibility of Soviet people, who display their sociopolitical activeness both individually and as members of public organizations. This last point attests particularly graphically how under the conditions of socialism working people not only have unrestricted access to the "decisionmaking machinery" but also -- more important -- have real opportunities for implementing those decisions. Public organizations' role in the system of the socialist power of the people is growing. This process itself and the closer collaboration between voluntary associations and the organs of state power impart increasing effectiveness and diversity to the forms of working people's participation in the management of the state, production, and social affairs. As is well known, it is precisely the multimillion masses' increasingly broad and active participation in the development of the economy and culture and the administration of the country's life which is the central avenue of Soviet society's development.

Questions of further improving public organizations' work and securing better standards of collaboration between many of them and state organs at various levels and also among themselves require intensified scientific elaboration. There is an urgent need to define more precisely -- on the basis of the new Constitution -- the role of each form of working people's organized social creativity and its place in the political system of Soviet society. All the vast experience of public organizations' activity both in labor collectives and outside the social production sphere (for instance at people's places of residence) needs to be pondered and generalized more actively. A very great deal of this practical experience merits widespread dissemination.

3.

The CPSU is the nucleus of the political system and the leading and guiding force of Soviet society.

It is this role which determines the party's concern to ensure that the rivers and streams of the people's initiative and the masses' political creativity flow constantly and harmoniously into a single torrent.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress noted the need to improve the style and methods of party leadership so that it accords more fully with modern requirements, and the specific conditions of communist building. This has a direct bearing on the life of vuluntary associations too. They are called on to struggle for the complete triumph of relations of socialist comradeship and mutual aid in all spheres of the life of Soviet society. The congresses of mass organizations and societies held this year have shown that they are constantly improving their activity on the basis of Leninist organizational principles and Leninist norms of social life. The CPSU sets an example in the practical implementation of these principles and norms.

Expressing the interests of society as a whole, the Communist Party is helping the mass organizations to avoid shutting themselves up within the confines of their own specific affairs. They must act, V.I. Lenin wrote, "not in the narrow framework of their own production interests but in the interests of the entire state" (vol 40 p 320). The party considers here that the collective activity of the working people's public associations is a qualitatively different phenomenon from the sum of isolated individual efforts.

The Communist Party, following Lenin's instructions, builds its relations with the mass organizations on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual trust. It consistently and persistently implements Leninist principles of mutual relations with mass organizations -- principles proven by many years of practice -- acting on the one hand against "non-interference" in their work and on the other resolutely rejecting bureaucratic administration methods. In exercising their leading influence over the activity of working people's associations, "party organizations," the CPSU rules state, "do not take the place of soviet, trade union, cooperative or other public organizations of working people and do not allow the functions of party and other organs to be confused or unnecessary parallelism to occur in their work." The consolidation and growth of the Communist Party's leading role promotes the further development of the power of the people and socialist democracy.

Thanks to its mass nature and the existence of a ramified network of organizations and to its indestructible link with the people, the Communist Party ensures in practice the leadership of all spheres of economic and cultural building and of each cell of our great and complex social organism. The party exerts its influence on the organizational and political consolidation of the mass organizations and on the enhancement of their activeness primarily by developing the main avenues and prospects of communist building, by performing organizational and ideological work, and by Communists' specific, businesslike participation in the mass associations' daily life.

The party has a high opinion of the initiative of public-spirited people who selflessly give their effort, time and abilities to the common weal and gives them every assistance. It views the work of Communists in public organizations as a duty -- simultaneously a civic and a party duty.

Public organizations are an inalienable element of the political system of mature socialism and constantly developing socialist democracy. Working under the party's leadership, they serve as a very important channel for involving working people in the management of all spheres of society's life and as a powerful means for further boosting Soviet people's sociopolitical and labor activeness and asserting communist ideals in our life.

'LENIN'S UNIVERSITY' DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

OW170533 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 10 June carries its regularly scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of the Millions" program, entitled "The Food Program -- Common Task for All the People," moderated by P.G. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

V.P. Mozhin, chairman of the Gosplan Council for Studying Productive Forces and academician of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Ye I. Borodin, member of the IZVESTIYA editorial board and editor of the IZVESTIYA Industry, Construction and Transport Department; and A.T. Khorokhorin, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Economic Planning of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, take part.

The program is a roundtable discussion based on viewers' letters received since the preceding edition of the program, dealing with the creation of organizations which increased labor productivity but "weakened anxiety over final results." It deals with questions of the management mechanism and the administration of the Food Program.

Responding to the question: What is the agro-industrial complex? Mozhin outlines the structure of the agro-industrial complex at the rayon, oblast, kray and autonomous republic, union republic and union levels.

Following the subtitle "Let's Turn to the Primary Sources," Mozhin discusses social problems associated with agriculture, stressing the importance of consolidating personnel at agricultural enterprises.

Discussion then centers around the construction of livestock breeding complexes, creation of a base for better working conditions and the system of material incentives, of which the various types of brigade contracts form an important part. Bunich notes the importance of incentives such as awards for kolkhoz and sovkhoz personnel based on the percentage increase of the enterprises profits.

Borodin notes the role of the media in highlighting the value of experience which is really the basis for solving the food question. The panel discusses subsidiary farms at enterprises, noting that they are primarily a "first aid" measure and not an end in themselves.

Khorokhorin talks about the problem of price increases in recent years which do not cover the expenditures of low-profit enterprises. He says that subsidies are necessary to strengthen the economy of low-profit farms and criticizes the use of state credits by some enterprises that could have used their own resources, as it discourages responsibility.

The program concludes with the subtitle "Instead of an Eiplogue" where Bunich addresses the viewers, telling them to ask themselves the main question on the job and at home: "What have I done in order to not only demand the fulfillment of the Food Program but to also really be able to say honestly that I have made my maximum contribution to it?"

'RURAL HOUR' PROGRAM ON FOOD PROGRAM AIRED

OW181005 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0150 GMT on 13 June carries the scheduled 60-minute "Rural Hour" program entitled "Food Program -- Common Task for All the People". The program consists of two parts. Part one, "Machines, Spare Parts and the Mark of Quality," is about D.D. Zhilenkov, chairman of Vatutin Kolkhoz in Rozhishchenskiy Rayon, Volynskaya Oblast, who describes at length the difficulties his kolkhoz experiences in obtaining the necessary machinery and spare parts. He says that he managed to receive some machines only by "accident" and even they had defects.

As for others, he has to waste much valuable time cutting through red tape. During a meeting in Moscow with journalist Stanislav Goncharov he and Petruk, secretary of the Rozhishcenskiy Raykom, talk about a machine which Zhilenkov has tried to obtain for 18 months and the red tape involved at all levels. He is happy to report that the machine will be delivered in the first half of 1983. The need for fodder producing equipment "we are so short of" is also discussed. Machines are frequently delivered to "where they are least needed" and kolkhoz representatives travel to different oblasts to get them.

Part two of the program "Katerina from Polesye" introduces Yekaterina Timofeyevna Vashchuk, chairman of the 25th Partsyezd Kolkhoz in Volynskaya Oblast. She tells how she became the kolkhoz chairman, and along with her successes, gives and account of shortcomings caused by inefficiency of various organizations associated with development of the kolkhoz. She highlights problems in the supply of spare parts, consumer goods and construction materials. The suppliers cause problems because "they are not responsible for the performance of the kolkhoz and instead of helping they do the opposite."

PAPER CARRIES OBITUARY OF LOCAL KGB AIDE

PM171403 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 3

[L.N. Vlasov obituary]

[Excerpts] Lev Nikolayevich Vlasov, secretary of the party committee of the USSR KGB Administration for Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast, died suddenly 8 June 1982.

L.N. Vlasov was born in Moscow in 1937. He had been a CPSU member since 1962.

In 1967 L.N. Vlasov was promoted to leading work in the USSR KGB Administration for Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast. He had headed the administration's party organization since 1978.

In the areas assigned to him L.N. Vlasov worked unstintingly and showed initiative, a creative approach to matters and persistence in resolving tasks of ensuring state security.

His profound knowhow, principled party-mindedness, modesty, sympathy and tact won him the deserved prestige and respect of his administration colleagues and of all who worked with him.

L.N. Vlasov participated actively in social life. He was a member of the Dzerzhinskiy CPSU Raykom and a rayon soviet deputy.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

PM170833 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 2

["RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Anatoliy Prokopyevich Blohin chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Labor.

[Signed] M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kh. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow, 10 Jun 82.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF COLLECTIVISM

PM171433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Collectivism"]

[Text] In drawing the outline of the future the founders of scientific communism represented the future social system as a way of organizing people's lives in which "the interest, good and happiness of everyone individually are inseparably linked to the good of the others...." The great ideals of collectivism, comradeship, fraternity and social justice have always been the deepest dream of working people and the driving force of social thought and action.

In order to realize these ideals it was necessary not only to overthrow the power of exploiters and socialize the means of production but also to overcome the tremendous force of historical inertia and learn to live by the laws of collectivism. The great gains of real socialism embodied in our reality are all the more significant and weighty. The atmosphere of genuine collectivism and comradeship, the cohesion and friendship of all the USSR's peoples, which is strengthening daily, and the moral health which makes us strong and staunch in work and struggle have been called bright facets of the Soviet way of life by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Our society has now reached the stage of maturity where the restructuring of the sum total of social relations is being completed on the collectivist principles inherent in the new system. It is precisely collectivism which is the fundamental, determining feature of the lifestyle of socialist society.

The economy is the chief sphere of the Soviet people's activity. The implementation of the plans outlined by the party largely depends on the fullest possible utilization and improvement of collectivist principles and relations of comradeship and mutual assistance. Take, for instance, such a powerful lever of economic growth as socialist competition. While revealing and stimulating the energy and creative quest of every working person, at the same time labor competition arouses and molds a truly collectivist mentality and a desire to show concern not only for "near" ones but also for "distant" ones and to work for the good of all of society. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must develop in every possible way collective forms of socialist competition, including the "worker relay", and make wider use of experience drawn from creating integral quality teams and initiatives aimed at the strict fulfillment of contractual obligations.

The new forms of team organization and encouragement of labor are a real school of socialist collectivism. In a harmonious and efficiently working team not only are high production indicators achieved but the sense of being the master of one's own enterprise and master of one's own country is also really forged. In order to realize the tremendous potential of collectivism vested in this progressive form of labor organization it is necessary to continue the restructuring of the economic machinery and to struggle against manifestations of formalism in this important matter.

The Soviet people's collectivism originates in joint labor for the common good. Ours is a society of working people, and ours is a working way of life. The conscientious worker and citizen of his homeland whose personal interests combine harmoniously with the public interest -- this is who personifies the social and moral values of the Soviet people. This must be properly explained to those persons who display exceptional inventiveness and persistence in satisfying their own individual requirements, while disregarding the quantity and quality of their labor, their duty and obligations as a conscious citizen and their social potential, and to those who follow the old rule: "Everyone for himself, one God for all."

The struggle against various antisocial phenomena -- the mentality of individualism and consumerism -- and the fostering in Soviet people of a sense of social commonality, mutual respect, democratism in relations with one another, exactingness and responsibility and an active stance are important conditions for creating and reinforcing a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere in our society in keeping with the norms and principles of developed socialism.

"A person in whom the collective perspective predominates over the personal perspective is a person of the Soviet type," A.S. Makarenko said. This "perspective" must be fostered from a young age. For if a person does not learn in his youth the wisdom of collective labor, loyalty in friendship and the ability to share sorrow and joy with another, then he will find it hard to fill that gap in his mature years. A great role in molding these qualities belongs to the Komsomol, public organizations, teachers, mentors and everyone who has dealings with young people. They must foster in youth implacability toward the slightest deviations from our social norms, foster social activeness and the skills of participating in social work and in the management of the affairs of the labor collective and the state and mold a developed sense of comradeship and disinterestedness, of active and concrete humanism.

The restructuring of social relations on collectivist principles is inseparably linked with the further development and strengthening of the internationalist foundations of our life. The formation of the USSR and the establishment of relations of friendship, trust and mutual assistance among peoples gave a tremendous boost to the economic, social and spiritual development of the society created by Great October. The lofty humanism of relations between nations, which is firmly established in our country, is a direct consequence of realizing the inexhaustible energy of collectivism. An example of this is the participation of all the union republics in implementing large-scale socioeconomic programs.

Party organizations and Communists must set an example of relations of true collectivism and comradeship. They must foster in all Soviet people exactingness and principledness and a sense of responsibility for their work and of involvement in all the people's affairs. This is a guarantee that the tremendous reserves of collectivism will be brought into play. The steady development and improvement of collectivist social relations and implanting them in all spheres of life of Soviet people are a powerful factor in our society's development on the path to communism.

LEADERS' 1981 SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM

PM161113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Published by the Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] The second part of the anthology "26th CPSU Congress Unity of Theory and Practice" [XXVI Syezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii I Praktiki] has been published. The anthology consists of articles and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state published in the second half of 1981. They reflect the most important directions of the Communist Party's theoretical and practical activity in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and show the Soviet people's impressive work in implementing the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The anthology's materials also make an in-depth study of urgent problems of international relations, the world revolutionary process and the struggle for peace.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

JOURNALISTS' UNION BOARD DEBATES PROPAGANDA TASKS

PM161115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Journalists' Discussion"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Journalists Union Board Secretariat was held 9 June. Chairmen of republic journalists union boards, board members and the aktiv participated in it. The journalists union's tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and other materials of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum were discussed. V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the USSR Journalists Union Board and chief editor of PRAVDA, delivered the report at the session. The secretariat approved a plan for union measures to propagandize and realize the plenum decisions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

NATURAL GAS TO BE CHILLED FOR TRANSPORT

LD170922 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Leningrad June 17 TASS -- A powerful station for chilling natural gas has been designed at Leningrad's Giprosretsgaz Institute, the leading Soviet centre for problems of the transportation of gas.

Through this design they expect to achieve several aims simultaneously, explained Mikhail Trubachyev, the chief engineer at the institute, to protect the easily disturbed nature of the tundra from the effect of heat, to prevent the thawing of permafrost which could become a bottomless quagmire and engulf the gas pipeline, and to increase almost four fold the capacity of the trunkline through greater density of the chilled gas.

The carriage of oil and gas across the permafrost zone, Mikhail Turbachyev recalled, is one of the fundamental scientific and technical problems of the exploitation of northern deposits. In laying the trans-Alaska gas pipeline, for instance, United States and Canadian specialists resolved to raise the trunkline above the ground on reinforced concrete supports. This method, however, has been acknowledged as not economical enough. Soviet engineers preferred the preliminary chilling of the gas. The advantages of this method have been proved by the exploitation of experimental gas chilling methods.

It will be recalled that the Soviet Union plans to increase natural gas production to 600,000-640,000 million cubic metres annually mainly from deposits in Siberia and the extreme north. The Giprospetsgaz Institute has already supplied the blueprints for over 25,000 kilometres of trunk pipelines from Asia to the European part of the USSR and CMEA countries. A route has been designed here and is already under construction for the carriage of natural fuel to West European countries. It is being built according to the highest world technical standards with the use of large-bore tubes which can stand up to a working pressure of 100 atmospheres. Soviet specialists also pay much attention to problems of protecting the environment during the construction and exploitation of trunklines.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN OIL PLANT -- A new plant for developing processes of oil extraction has been jointly constructed by Soviet and Hungarian experts in the Karakum area. [Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 May 82 GF]

SIBERIAN RAILWAY -- Construction of a 3,500-km railway line linking Siberia with the Indian Ocean continues. A 350-km section of the line, which begins in the vicinity of Lake Baykal, has been completed. The line is expected to be completed by 1986. It will contribute to developing the northern sector of the Soviet Union. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 May 82 GF]

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION -- The diesel electric vessel Mikhail Somov returns to Leningrad tomorrow [11 Jun] from the Antarctic. It has been away for more than 9 months on a voyage that covered thousands of nautical miles in the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Antarctic oceans. The maritime seasonal operations of the 27th Soviet Antarctic Expedition end with this trip. The Mikhail Somov's crew participated in the "Polynya" international oceanological experiment. It was also involved in transportation work at four Soviet polar stations, where future polar workers landed and where hundreds of tons of equipment and structures were delivered. The vessel encountered icebergs, storms and very low temperatures in the final stage of the voyage. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Jun 82 LD] The Mikhail Somov has returned to Leningrad from its voyage in the Antarctic Ocean. Members of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition are on board. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Jun 82 LD]

MSU SOKOLOV MEETS WITH KALININGRAD VOTERS

PM091245 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 82 p 3

["Our correspondent" Capt 3d Rank V. Shirokov report: "Meeting With Deputy"]

[Excerpt] Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet -- Meetings between voters and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, have been held in Kaliningrad and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. The marshal visited a ship repair enterprise in the city, the hothouse combine of the Primorskiy vegetable growing sovkhoz and the dairy complex of the Vpered K. Kommunizmu Kolkhoz. The USSR first deputy defense minister met with the working people of the Kaliningrad experimental plant and the servicemen of the Kaliningrad and Baltic garrisons.

OFFICERS ATTEND CONSTRUCTION, SCHOOL MEETINGS

PM041403 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 May publishes on page 4 a report on a "traditional meeting of military construction veterans" held on an unspecified date at Moscow's M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House in which "Col Gen Engr K. Vertelov, first deputy chief of construction and billeting of troops, USSR Defense Ministry", took part.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 27 May publishes on page 2 a report on a "rally of ground forces military schools' leading personnel," date and venue unspecified, at which "Col Gen Kh. Ambaryan, deputy commander in chief for military educational institutions," was among those delivering reports.

TRANSCAUCASUS MD AVIATION CHIEF FEDERYAKOV DIES

PM021133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 82 p 4

[Unattributed obituary of Lt Gen G.I. Federyakov]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Avn Gennadiy Ivanovich Federyakov, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee, deputy of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District Aviation, member of the Transcaucasus Military District Military Council and honored military airman of the USSR, has died after a serious and prolonged illness.

G.I. Federyakov devoted his entire conscious life to selfless service of the socialist motherland and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1956.

G.I. Federyakov was born on 3 June 1929 in the village of Nikolayevskoye, Volgogradskaya Oblast, into the family of an employee.

[Signed] E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Aliyev, K.S. Demirchyan, S.L. Sokolov, P.S. Kutakhov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, L.L. Batekhin, A.N. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, V.V. Reshetnikov, S.V. Golubev, M.N. Mishuk, V.Z. Skubilin, V.S. Loginov, A.N. Volkov, O.F. Kulishev, A.I. Shirinkin, V.K. Kirilyuk, Z.A. Chkheidze, V.I. Kuzovov, Yu.L. Fotinov, Ye.A. Kabanov, V.S.Gorbatykh, G.V. Naneyshvili.